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Next Sugar Ration Cut; Postwar Police Backed; Redfish Is Now Popular

The World's Day—February 24, 1943

Washington: Sugar Stamp No. 12 Covers 11 Weeks

A slight reduction in the next sugar ration will entitle each person to five pounds for the 11-week period beginning March 16. This compares with the former basic ration of one-half pound per person per week. Stamp No. 11, good for three pounds, becomes invalid March 15.

"War" tires, made of reclaimed rubber, will be available after March 1 only to motorists with a monthly mileage ration of more than 560 miles, the OPA announced.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands came from Canada for an overnight stay at the White House as President Roosevelt's guest.

A corps of "Victory Farm Volunteers" drawn from boys between 16 and 18 and women above 16 is to be formed during the spring and summer under terms of a bill introduced in the House.

New England businessmen appearing before the Senate Committee on Small Business urged government guarantees for capital investment in small businesses. [Page 2.]

The House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved a measure extending for one year the Lend-Lease Act—mutual aid supply line between this nation and its war partners.

Appointment of Kenneth Dayton, former Director of the Budget for New York City, as Second Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation was announced by Director Herbert H. Lehman.

President Roosevelt conferred with Col. Juan Beigbeder, an official of the Spanish Government who is studying operations of the American Army.

Bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers agreed to begin negotiations for new Appalachian wage agreements on March 10 in New York. The agreement advanced the original date four days. The existing contracts expire on March 31, and the miners have announced they will ask a raise in basic wages of $2 a day.

In Europe: Britain Eager to Back Postwar Police

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, said that Britain is eager to co-operate with the United States and other United Nations in formation of an International Police Force after the war.

Spain and Portugal have signed a trade agreement which regulates economic relations between the two countries and provides for exchange of about £2,500,000 worth of goods during the present year.

The Vichy Government has renounced its extraterritorial concessions in China, the Vichy Radio said.

Police squads are checking ages of men patrons in French motion picture theaters in efforts to conscript French workers for labor in Germany, a Paris dispatch to Bern said.

The Balkans were reported seething again. New Axis drives were said to be under way in Yugoslavia against Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch and the Partisans. In Bulgaria, all non-essential civilians were reported ordered to leave Sofia. And in Rumania a new outbreak of anti-Hungarian demonstrations was said to have begun. [Page 8.]

New England: Redfish Now Heading Food List

Redfish, once despised and scorned by New England fishermen, today heads list among various food fish, being extremely popular in the West. [Page 4.]

State OPA officials today warned householders to obtain War Ration Book Two before deadline tomorrow night. No one will be allowed to register until March 10, once this registration ceases. [Page 2.]

Two men posing as OPA officials ordered to collect surplus canned goods from housewives were reported operating around Boston today. The local OPA office said that they had no such men on their staff and warned householders to report to the police any such activities.

National: Railroad Wage Dispute Still Unsettled

Efforts to mediate the wage dispute between major railroads and 350,000 members of the five operating brotherhoods has ended without agreement, announced Chairman George A. Cook of the National Mediation Board at Chicago. [Page 11.]

General Motors Corporation announced a contribution of $750,000 to the Red Cross, 50 per cent more than last year's gift. The Detroit chapter is expected to receive $150,000.

Chicago's Democratic Mayor Edward J. Kelly easily won renomination for a third full term in a primary election. George B. McKibbin, Republican civic leader, will oppose the Mayor in April on a slogan of "Destroy the Kelly Machine." [Page 10.]

The New York Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration directed that all car owners who had not obtained 1943 license plates or whose automobiles were in dead storage return their gasoline ration books to local ration boards.

India: Gandhi Is Reported 'Slightly Improved'

Mohandas K. Gandhi's condition was reported slightly improved in fifteenth day of scheduled 21-day fast.

Africa: 'Everyone Must Take Part in Struggle'

Gov. Gen. Marcel Peyrouton of Algeria opened the first session of his War and Economic Council with the declaration that "everyone must take part in the struggle for freedom."

'Down Under': Evatt to Discuss Global Strategy

Australia's part in Allied global strategy will be the subject of discussion when Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs, visits Washington and London shortly.

Overseas service for Australian militiamen was voted down in the first reading of a bill to remove all restriction on use of these men in other theaters of action.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

Family Has Cans for 41 Years

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Feb. 24

A family of three on Philadelphia's Main Line declared 4,502 excess cans of food in its application for War Ration Book No. 2, rationing officials reported today.

All the 72 eight-point coupons of the three books were removed, leaving a total of 4,430 eight-pointers to be taken from subsequent ration books.

James Beighle, principal at the school where the family registered, estimated that at the current rate of monthly coupon use, it would take the family more than 41 years to supply the coupons remaining to be deducted.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, February 24, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Movie Guide	11
Daily Features Page	19	New Hampshire Letter	5
Editorials	20	Radio Timetable	4
Financial Pages	16, 17	Sports Page	18
		Theater and Arts	14
		The Home Forum	12
		Gratitude and Joy (With Spanish Translation)	
		Today's Woman	15
		Vermont Letter	4
		Women's Club Activities	4
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	14
		Classified	17
		Real Estate Directory	10
		Restaurant (grouped)	18

Weather Predictions

Much Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday 6:57 p. m.; ends Thursday 6:58 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday 6:58 p. m.; ends Friday 6:56 a. m.

Plane Flies 2,000 Miles Minus Men

Craft crashes in Mexico after Army men bail out of falling craft off coast of Florida.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—This is the story of an Army plane that flew 2,000 miles with no one aboard.

Dubbed a Flying Dutchman of the skies today by astounded airmen, it reversed course and flew by itself to crash in Mexico after its crew and passengers bailed out because tail flutter vibrations threatened to tear the ship apart in the air over Florida waters.

Two men are missing—Second Lieut. Bernard A. Brannon of Chattanooga, Tenn., assistant navigator, and Private Stanley Gutowski of Bayonne, N. J., radio operator.

But to start at the beginning:

The four-engined C-87, cargo version of the Consolidated Liberator bomber, took off the night of Feb. 9 from Southern Florida on a routine flight to South America. Aboard were the crew of six, two passengers, and considerable cargo.

The plane was 80 miles out when the passengers, Second Lieut. C. K. Knutson of Des Moines, Iowa, and Second Lieut. A. E. Lloyd of San Diego, Calif., notified the pilot that a bad flutter had developed in the tail.

Losing altitude rapidly, the plane dropped from 9,000 to 5,300 feet, while crew and passengers jettisoned the cargo in an attempt to stop the vibrations.

Instead, vibrations increased and the pilot, First Lieut. R. C. Ulmer of Atlanta, Ga., fighting to keep the nose up and the plane in level flight, turned back toward Florida and ordered the others to prepare to bail out, since a safe landing appeared impossible.

When Lieutenant Ulmer thought he was over the coast, he ordered the others to use their parachutes. Then he headed the plane out to sea, set the automatic pilot for level flight so the craft would not become a menace ashore, and bailed out.

The men came down in coastal waters. Each was equipped with a "Mae West" life preserver, but Lieutenant Brannon is unaccounted for, and Private Gutowski lost his preserver while detaching his parachute in the water. Lieutenant Lloyd swam to him and held him up for about three hours, but the radioman disappeared when the officer was seized with cramps and lost his hold on the other.

The Coast Guard rescued Lieutenants Lloyd, Knutson, Ulmer, and First Lieut. C. W. Hauth of Baltimore, Md., co-pilot, First Lieut. R. H. Bigby of Lansing, Mich., navigator; and Private K. J. Riddle of Nutley, N. J.

Shortly after noon the next day Mexican authorities reported a C-87 had crashed in the mountains of Northern Mexico—a report which gave the Air Transport Command a first-class mystery for several days because no such plane was supposed to be in that part of the world.

Men on foot finally reached the plane, and an investigation produced serial numbers which identified it as the ship abandoned by Lieutenant Ulmer and his crew off the Florida coast. Somehow, its course out to sea had been reversed, and it cut across hundreds of miles of ocean with on one aboard, to crash at last when its gas tanks were empty.

Tunisia Setback: Why U.S. Was Delayed; Allied Air Power Drives Rommel Back; U.S. Calls Allies to Food Conference

First steps now under way; Probably held in U. S. but some city besides Washington.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—President Roosevelt is summoning the first conference of all the United Nations this spring.

It will deal with food; not relief, but with the permanent food problems of all the world.

Its purpose will be to work out ways of avoiding the cycle of famines and large surpluses in the postwar period and to help insure farmers a better stability of prices.

Preliminary discussions preparing the way for the conference are already in progress and the President is hopeful that the delegates from the allied countries and possibly Argentina will be able to meet in the course of the next two months.

The meeting will be exploratory and other conferences are in prospect, Mr. Roosevelt announced.

Apart from the urgency of dealing with the international food problem on a long-range basis, Mr. Roosevelt's disclosure takes on added significance because it projects the first United Nations postwar organization.

President Has Practical View

While Mr. Roosevelt did not himself emphasize this point at his Tuesday press conference, it is the known view of the Administration that the most effective method of developing a solid and functioning postwar machinery is to build it to deal with actual and practical matters, not to build it abstractedly and then look around to find things for it to perform.

The world's permanent food problem is the first concrete issue on which a full Allied gathering has been planned, and it is anticipated that the establishment of the means of dealing with this problem will very likely lead to a closer working relationship among the United Nations in other major fields of action where advance planning and co-operation are needed.

Nothing approaching a detailed agenda has yet been developed, but it is already in preparation. Discussions were held at the White House earlier this week on this subject when the President conferred with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State; Myron Taylor, the President's Representative at the Vatican; Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University and one of the nation's leading geographers; and Leo Pasvolsky, economic adviser to the State Department.

Not to Be in Washington

The broad objective of the forthcoming conference, which will likely be held in the United States because of its detachment from the combat theaters of the war but probably not in Washington because the President feels a smaller and less congested city is better, will be to prevent or ease acute food shortages and at the same time, perhaps through gov-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Gunnery in North Africa

This is what the German 88 mm shell looks like and what it does. Pictures taken by Edmund Stevens, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, show a British Major holding one of the captured shells. The center photograph discloses the effect of a direct hit on a General Grant tank. The lower picture shows, at the right, how far the tank's tread was thrown by the explosion.

British forces, experienced in tricks of Rommel, wanted to shout out 'Don't fall for that one' when new Allied troops were sent against Axis in the battle for North Africa.

Journalistic veteran of three African campaigns, Edmund Stevens is now back in the United States. He was with the British Eighth Army as it chased Rommel's Afrika Korps from El Alamein to Tunisia.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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Viewed from the ever-shortening range of the front lines in Libya, recent military operations on the "other side," meaning French North Africa, have been a source of puzzled disappointment to the men of Britain's Eighth Army.

Time and again as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel used his old tactics they have wanted to shout, "Look out chum, don't fall for that one!"

But their voices would not carry over the intervening silence.

When news of the Allied landings in North Africa was first received, the men of the Eighth Army, who had just cracked Rommel's line at Alamein, were jubilant. Everyone thought the end was in sight. The troops would say, good humoredly, "Here we've been trying for nearly two years to get to Tripoli and now this other outfit is going to beat us to it."

For it was assumed as a matter of course that the Allied expedition, having landed in force on the other side, would soon clean up the Axis remnants and effect a junction with General Montgomery's forces somewhere well to the east of Tripoli. This assumption coincided with the original battle plan. Allied troops were reported within a hundred miles of the Tripolitanian-Tunisian frontier which is only 140 miles from Tripoli, while the Eighth Army, even though it did have Rommel on the run, had more than a thousand miles to go.

Plan Looked Convincing

Furthermore the glowing reports of the strength and marvelous equipment of the North African expedition made it seem far more formidable than the comparatively modest size of the British force then approaching the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

For a while it all seemed to go according to plan. First the occupation of Algiers and Morocco went off smoothly, then the British First Army advanced to within 20 miles of Tunis, to the south the American columns were converging on Gabès. But by the time the Eighth Army, in the tracks of swiftly retreating Afrika Korps, occupied Bengasi and Agedabia and was more than half way to Tripoli, the First Army was slightly more than 20 miles from Tunis, while the southern column was no longer mentioned in the communiqués.

Then it was that the entire plan of battle was altered, for the first week of December, General Montgomery was hastily summoned to Cairo and told to push on as fast and as far as he could. By the time he reached Tripoli nearly three months later, the Allies were still more than 20 miles from Tunis and considerably farther from Gabès. By the time he crossed the Tunisian frontier and invested the Mareth Line the Allies in southern Tunisia had given considerable ground, as though Rommel, chased by the Eighth Army, had bumped into the Allies on the other side and knocked them over by his momentum.

Actually it was not so simple. Looking backward, one can now see that Rommel's momentous decision to give up all of Libya and withdraw to Tunisia was taken very soon after the defeat at Alamein routed and partially destroyed his army. Twice, at El Agheila and at Wadi Zem Zem, he went through the motions of preparing to stand, only to pull out as soon as Eighth Army forces were mustered to attack him. During the last phase of the advance on Tripoli he fought several rearguard actions from carefully chosen positions.

Rommel Saved Equipment

But at no point was there any suggestion of a last ditch stand. Each time his gunners having held up the British columns for a while pulled out at night and moved back, saving their equipment. From the Egyptian border to the Tunisian border Axis losses in men and matériel were amazingly small. Whatever fighting strength Rommel salvaged from the Alamein disaster he has kept intact throughout his long retreat.

Meanwhile, in Axis-occupied Tunisia men and arms have been steadily accumulating, despite heavy losses from Allied air and submarine attack. The ships run the 90-mile gantlet from Sicily to the Tunisian coast under cover of darkness, lie over during daylight and make the return trip at night. Fleets of JU-52 transport planes

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Allied Planes Force Rommel To Withdraw

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied air supremacy has turned the tables, at least for the time being, on the advancing Nazi forces in Tunisia. The time has passed when the Germans can blitz through mountain passes with impunity as they did in Greece two years ago.

No sooner had Marshal Rommel's surprise coup taken his armored corps through the Kasserine Gap in central Tunisia, driving the outnumbered Americans nearly 20 miles toward the Kremamsa Plateau, than Major General Spaatz turned his air flotillas loose on the German supply lines.

Marshal Rommel's 60-ton Mark VI tanks had at first a decided edge over the lighter tanks of the Allies. The edge was lost when swarms of Fortresses, Marauders, and Bostons with their Spitfire and Hurricane escort brought a devastating attack upon the Germans. It was backed by 40-ton Churchills hurriedly sent to the front.

Marshal Rommel withdrew 14 miles toward the Gap, although he is still 53 miles west of his starting point at Faid Pass. Other points attacked by the Axis, toward Tebessa and Sbibi, still held.

The Allied command has retrieved a situation that might have become critical. However, imperative needs of the global war cannot allow time for setbacks and delays in Tunisia. When the crushing weight of Allied air superiority is backed by equally definite action on the part of the ground forces, the ground

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

United Nations Labor Accord Stranded by American Dispute

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Anglo-American labor efforts to promote closer co-operation with Soviet Russia and other United Nations have stumbled into a cul-de-sac. The deadlock has left Sir Walter Citrine, head of the powerful British Trades Union Congress, baffled and bewildered, although executives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Brotherhoods charge that he is partly to blame.

A high official of the C. I. O. is shortly to visit Great Britain to give his version of the affair. Unless the situation is thoroughly aired there is the prospect that instead of using the great force of organized labor of Anglo-American and Soviet groups to promote international accord and support the peace the agency will be wasted.

The deadlock grows out of the following triangle. The British T. U. C. and the American Federation of Labor have had close relations for more than 40 years. The British T. U. C. wants to promote closer Anglo-American relations with Russian labor, but refuses to deal with the C. I. O. The A. F. of L. threatens to break relations with the T. U. C. if the latter deals with the C. I. O. and at the same time refuses to go along on Sir Walter's proposal for the Soviet trade union alliance.

For its part the C. I. O. resents the T. U. C.'s refusal to deal with it on an equal basis with the A. F. of L. but advocates a trade union alliance of British, American and all other United Nations labor groups, including the Russian and Latin-American.

In Difficult Position

The "Big Four" railway brotherhoods, also outside the A. F. of L., take substantially the same position as the C. I. O.

Thus Sir Walter finds himself in a position of being deprived by his ally, the A. F. of L., from accepting the C. I. O. support which it is prepared to give.

A personal element enters the affair. It is no secret that the British diplomatic officials have looked upon Sir Walter's efforts with distaste, for they realize the delicacy and finesse needed in handling the thorny American labor situation. Sir Walter has alienated Scottish-born Philip Murray whose C. I. O. dominates most of the big war industries with whom he has had two perfunctory visits. Sir Walter has identified himself, it is charged, with the A. F. of L., and on his last visit to Mr. Murray, it is said, brought along a stenographer.

Sir Walter has had difficulties also with the A. F. of L. At a New York A. F. of L. luncheon Tuesday he repeated his plea for an alliance with Soviet trade

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Decision Up to Gandhi, Churchill's Message Says

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a message to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, an Indian Nationalist leader, said today that responsibility for Mohandas K. Gandhi's fast must rest entirely with Mr. Gandhi himself.

His message said:

"The Government of India decided last August that Mr. Gandhi and other leaders of the Congress Party must be detained for reasons which have been fully explained and are well understood.

"The reasons for that decision have not ceased to exist and His Majesty's Government indorse the determination of the Government of India not to be deflected from their duty toward the peoples of India and of the United Nations by Mr. Gandhi's attempt to secure his unconditional release by fasting.

"The first duty of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government is to defend the soil of India from invasion, by which it still is menaced, and to enable India to play her part in the general cause of the United Nations.

"There can be no justification for discriminating between Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

"The responsibility therefore rests entirely with Mr. Gandhi himself."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—The controversy over the question whether the British Government ought to intervene to stop Mohandas K. Gandhi's hunger strike, now in its fifteenth day, is becoming more acute.

Public opinion generally as reflected in the press still continues to support the official attitude that the fast was undertaken by Mr. Gandhi solely on his own responsibility and that the decision to end it rests with him alone.

But a number of Left Wing

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Brereton Honored By King of England

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Feb. 24

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of all American forces in the Middle East, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath by King George VI today in recognition of distinguished service in operations in the Southwest Pacific.

Just What Did Stalin Mean? All Washington Is Guessing

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—Front pages of all Moscow newspapers today carried an exchange of telegrams between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin on the celebration of the Red Army's twenty-fifth anniversary. The papers also published congratulations from Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Most of official Washington is engaged today in the latest game of trying to guess what Joseph Stalin meant by various remarks made in his latest public statement—his order of the day on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Red Army.

President Roosevelt was partially drawn into the game at his press conference yesterday. A questioner remarked that Stalin's reference to the absence of a second front was being interpreted as hinting that Russia might make a separate peace with Germany. The President challenged the interpretation, but when the challenge brought further questions he backed away into an insistence that he had not read the statement.

Barn Door Open

Sometimes the President and a questioner were talking at the same time. It was all rather confusing and when it was over the net result seemed to be that the President had not read the Stalin statement, but did take issue with anyone who drew disturbing conclusions from it. That left everyone as much in the air as before.

A superficial case could possibly be made for the assumption that Mr. Stalin was leaving the barn door wide open just in case a German peace horse wanted to stray in. He not only referred again to the absence of a second front in Europe. He also told the Red Army that "it was not created for the pur-

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Get Book 2 by Tomorrow Or Wait Until March 10

Registration for War Ration Book No. 2 moved into its third day in Greater Boston today, with thousands of residents whose last names begin with the letters M to R going through the necessary formalities at the 185 schoolhouses.

State officials of the Office of Price Administration pointed out today that those who fail to register tomorrow, when registrants from S to Z will wind up consumer listing, will be unable to purchase canned goods for nearly two weeks.

No householders will be allowed to register until March 10, once registration ceases tomorrow night. The two-week ban on individual registration is because the period will be devoted to institutional registration, officials said. Those failing to register by the deadline tomorrow night will have to go to their local rationing boards after March 10.

Smoother Than on Monday

Generally, registration for the new books went even more smoothly yesterday than on Monday, and OPA officials and school authorities praised newspapers for their work in keeping the public informed that the No. 1 Ration Book should be brought to the registration places along with a filled-out Consumers' Declaration form.

Yesterday, 197,965 persons, for the most part those whose last names began with the letters F to L, received their No. 2 Books, bringing the two-day total to 403,657, or 55.5 per cent of the City's population.

However, as heretofore, only a small number, proportionately, declared possession of sizable stocks of rationed foods. Although registrants generally reported apparent honesty on the part of those applying for the new books, the returns showed a marked disparity with sales of the past month, which wholesalers and retailers alike admitted had been many times normal.

There were indications from OPA sources that the high point values announced on Sunday may be cut later, and it was said that there will undoubtedly be many changes during the coming months.

Although there is a penalty of $10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment, or both, for the making of false statements on Consumers' Declarations, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, said the OPA has neither the desire nor the power to search for hoarded stocks of canned goods.

Stores Stage Exhibits

"We know there will be some who will try to evade this regulation," he said, "but the great majority, I feel sure, will realize that the only fair thing to do is to be fair to our neigbbors and the armed services by declaring any excess quantity of canned goods on hand."

Meantime, many stores and information centers throughout the City have set up displays and are staging demonstrations showing the point rationing system in actual operation. At William Filene's Sons, several of the Summer Street windows are attracting throngs of passersby, who see typical grocery stores and fruit and vegetable stands with point-labeled items.

At the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, three popular North End grocery stores—Gloria Chain Stores, Martignetti Grocery Company, and Charles Torrielli, Inc.—are co-operating in demonstrations as a part of the Union's Neighborhood War Service Program.

Shelves of canned goods have been set up, each marked with cans and coupon prices, so that the public may have a preview of what the grocery store of the future may look like. An official of the Office of Price Administration is on hand each afternoon this week to explain things and to show how the buyer may make the most of coupons and cash.

The North End Union is the Official Information Center of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Admission is free, and there will be plenty of time for questions and answers each day, and an opportunity to learn how to buy wisely.

Boston Navy Yard Reports A Low Rate in Absenteeism

Absenteeism at the Boston Navy Yard is averaging about 2 per cent of the work force, a comparatively good record but if the yard had 50 ships a year to build, equivalent to the loss of one ship.

This report on the extent of unjustifiable layoffs from work was made public today by the manager of the yard, following a move in Congress yesterday directed against absenteeism in navy yards.

The Boston Yard, however, has not waited for disciplinary help from Washington. When any employee here develops a bad record of absences from work without excuse, the Boston Yard simply lets him out.

Is Substantial

While the number so discharged is not great, it is substantial, and the policy is well established and known among the employees.

The more generally stable viewpoint of labor in New England, which as a rule has fewer labor disturbances than other parts of the country, has contributed to keeping absenteeism down in the Boston Yard, it is felt. Industry in New England is older than in any other region. The yard here is also located in an old and big city where the housing situation is not acute and there is less to disturb and distract the war worker than in a war boom community.

Regularity of work also has been promoted by persistent campaigning against absenteeism by the naval officers in charge of the yard. The Boston Navy Yard incidentally has grown into perhaps the largest single industrial establishment in New England.

"Absenteeism, which is running about 2 per cent in the Boston Navy Yard, is a problem, but I don't consider it our major problem," commented the Manager of the yard. "By absenteeism we mean people who stay away from work without authorization.

"We are not at all in the class of those plants which have been reported to have an absentee record of 15 to 18 per cent.

"While we have a good record in comparison with many war plants, we should like to see that record improved. Even 2 per cent is a substantial loss in the course of a year.

"In a small plant the number of men we have out daily without good reason would make a tremendous percentage of the total, but in an organization of our size they are not noticeable.

One Unit a Year

"But 2 per cent is 2 per cent. If a yard has 50 units to build, 2 per cent is equivalent to one unit a year. If I have 50 ships to build, that is equal to one ship.

"If a man has any legitimate excuse we don't call him an unauthorized absentee. It is the number of men who lay off work without excuse or justification that has become a factor.

"As soon as a man becomes thoroughly unreliable, we simply separate him from the service. Whenever we figure a man's example is bad and that he does us more harm than good, we get rid of him. We are authorized under the civil service regulations to do this.

"The Monday absences, which have been marked in some plants, I think, are not generally as bad in the yard as they used to be. The difference between Monday and the other days here is not as great. Absenteeism is usually at its minimum on Thursday and Friday. They are the pay days.

"Another thing that affects absenteeism is the weather. If it is zero weather and a man has to work outside, he may find excuse to stay home.

"We are trying to reduce absenteeism by propaganda campaigns and by disciplinary action such as suspensions and discharges. We use posters, discuss the question in our yard newspaper, and in orders and memoranda. In addresses the Commandant and other officers refer to the necessity of a good attendance record. All this has met with a response from our people and we are on the upgrade rather than otherwise."

Storekeeper Quits; Floored by Rations

"I'll quit and go pick dandelions!"

That's the decision reached today by Salvatore Viola, of Hartford, Conn., who, after running a neighborhood grocery for 40 years, gave up in the face of rationing, price ceilings, and shortages.

"And am I glad," he exclaimed. "Coupon, rules, and papers—It's too much!"

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Much Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder tonight with moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Much colder and cold rain tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Much colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:01 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 3:24 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Veteran Maine Woodsmen Keep Axes Sharp

Wide World

Camp for Homeless Men Inmates Aid War Effort

Formerly just another group of men too old to be useful, the inmates of the State of Maine Camp for Homeless Men at Jefferson, Maine, are now taking a full-fledged part in the war effort. The manpower shortage brought a fuel scarcity to their part of the Pine Tree State, so many of them who were old lumberjacks obtained permission to cut firewood for needy families. Then the War Production Board appealed for lumber to be used in ammunition cases and food boxes. A few, unable to join their fellow lumberjacks in felling and stripping the tons of lumber vital to the needs of the nation's armed forces, keep the axes sharp. It takes an experienced hand to properly "edge-up" a woodsman's ax, so (upper right) 88-year-old Joe McDonald turns the grindstone while Manser Grant, another old timer, restores that razor-keen finish. Upper left: Mr. Grant tests the bite of the cutting edge of the ax he's just sharpened. Lower: Andrew Thompson, 68, still swings a mean ax, and is shown here demonstrating the expertness gained in a lifetime of practice.

Judge Fosdick Served Court For 23 Years

Judge Frederick Woodbury Fosdick, who passed on today at his home in West Medford, was appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court by the then Gov. Calvin Coolidge on Jan. 15, 1920. He succeeded Judge Frederic H. Chase.

Judge Fosdick was born in Fitchburg, Mass., April 28, 1875, and was the son of Mayor Frederick Fosdick of that City. He graduated from the Fitchburg High School in 1894, from Amherst College in 1898, and from Harvard Law School in 1901. He lived in Cambridge for a number of years, moving to Boston after his marriage to Martha Morgan, who survives him.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1901, and practiced law in Boston from then until 1904 with the firm of Stone, Dallinger, and Bancroft. In 1904, he became a member of the firm, and from 1907, until his appointment to the Superior Court in 1920, practiced as a member of the firm of Bancroft and Fosdick.

Judge Fosdick was a member of the American Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, the Boston City Club, the Medford Club, and several legal organizations, as well as the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

He had broad experience as a jury lawyer, having tried more than 300 cases before the Superior and Supreme Courts. He also had appeared frequently as counsel in cases before the United States Court of Appeals in this State.

Barnes Decries Political Donation By Labor Unions

Labor unions should be made subject to the Corrupt Practices Act in Massachusetts, Clarence A. Barnes, Republican Executive Councilor of Mansfield, told the Legislative Committee on Election Laws today. He appeared in behalf of his bill prohibiting unions from making contributions for political campaigns or political purposes.

Councilor Barnes said that corporations were placed under the Corrupt Practices Act in 1908 "because they were doing things in a high-handed way." At that time, he added, labor unions were small and weak, and it did not occur to the Legislature that it was necessary to include them under the Act.

"Today the situation is different," Mr. Barnes continued. "Labor unions are extremely strong. They have overflowing treasuries." The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, he said, are taking in $20,000,000 a month from their members.

The membership of the labor movement, which he termed "always inarticulate," is in favor of the bill, he declared.

Public Judging Unusual Event For Camera Prints

For several months, hundreds of prints have been flowing into the clubrooms of the Boston Camera Club from all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America.

On Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 p. m., the 600 or more prints will be publicly judged by a jury of nationally prominent photographers and artists, consisting of Miss Eleanor Parke Curtis, of Washington, D. C., Leonard Craske, Cecil Atwater, L. Whitney Standish, and John Vondell.

In previous years, only those who had worked on the prints were allowed to watch the judging. This year, the Salon Committee has opened the judging to the public. The clubrooms are at 351 Newbury Street, directly opposite the Massachusetts subway station.

After the judging, the successful prints will be exhibited in the galleries of the Boston Camera Club at the same address from March 20 to 26.

Grew to Receive Yale Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24—Joseph Clark Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to 1941, will be awarded the Howland Memorial Prize by Yale University on Wednesday, April 14, it was announced today by Carl A. Lohmann, Secretary of the University.

Ambassador Grew, at the time he receives the prize, will also deliver a public lecture at the University. The Howland Memorial Prize is awarded by the University to a citizen of any country for distinguished achievement in the field of literature, the arts or the science of government. The prize was established in memory of Judge Henry Elias Howland, '54, by his children.

In addition to Ambassador Grew, other prominent authorities in government and journalism have been scheduled as public lecturers by Yale. They will give their addresses soon in conjunction with the Foreign Area Studies Program which is now in session.

Other lecturers who are scheduled include: William Henry Chamberlin, former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from both Moscow and Tokyo, will deliver the Block Lecture.

Sir Bernard Pares, a member of the faculties of the Universities of Liverpool and London, and prominent British expert on Russia, will deliver the Woodward Lecture on Friday, April 16.

Miner S. Bates, former faculty member of the University of Nanking, China, for more than 20 years, including a period as Vice-President of the institution under Japanese occupation, and now a member of the Foreign Area Studies faculty at Yale, will deliver the Lamont Lecture.

Recently, Hugh Byas, former editor of the Japan Advertiser and Tokyo correspondent for the London Times and the New York Times, gave a Bromley Lecture on "The Japanese and Peace."

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Waltham Man Is 'Decorated' For Converting

The nation's first "decoration" for having converted a home heating plant from oil to coal was bestowed this morning on George H. Everett, Jr., Waltham druggist. It consisted of a flame red window sticker reading "Converted! Our Oil Has Gone to War," presented at a simple front-door ceremony to Mr. Everett by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., regional head of the War Production Board. The sticker took its place in the window beside a service flag bearing two stars for the Everetts' two sons who are in the United States Army.

Mr. Everett's name was drawn by lot from among those of 2,000 New Englanders who wrote the United States War Agencies' Fuel Conversion Show to qualify as the "first family" to display the sticker which will soon appear in hundreds of Greater Boston windows.

As he made the presentation, Mr. Wheeler said there are 425,000 oil-burning homes in New England, 85 per cent of which can be converted to solid fuel, and further he estimated that at least 20 per cent of them still have the old coal grates under the cellar stairs or up in the attic. Full conversion would release about 170,000,000 gallons of oil, he said.

State Is Urged to Repeal Laws That Now Make Beano Lawful

Repeal of the laws authorizing the licensing and conducting of beano games in Massachusetts was urged today by a large number of persons appearing before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

Declaring that the original purpose of beano to raise money for charity had been lost, and that it was now conducted for personal gain by professional operators, Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, author of a bill to ban beano, told the Committee that a poll of clergymen in his district disclosed that this group felt "it was high time the Legislature took some action to meet the issue."

Representative Perley Dyer Chase (R) of Boston, author of a similar bill to make beano illegal, said the game had gone to the heart of government, causing "corruption and dishonesty."

"Beano has become a huge racket in this State, and one of the blackest marks on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Representative Chase declared.

"The District Attorneys throughout the Commonwealth, with one exception—Bob Bradford of Middlesex—have neglected their duty in failing to stamp out this racket. I am surprised that the Attorney General's office has not done something about the situation."

The Boston Representative cited the huge Beano games closed in Watertown two years ago by District Attorney Bradford when "operators took in $200,000 while the charities alleged to sponsor the game received only $1,800."

The Rev. Howard C. Whitcomb, Pastor of the West Somerville Baptist Church, said that Mayor John Lynch, now in the armed service, was re-elected because of his stand against beano.

"When he entered the service, the Acting Mayor, appointed by the Board of Aldermen, opened the City up for beano again," the Clergyman stated. "Any situation which permits this to happen should be corrected."

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Prof. Paul Dempsey of the Massachusetts State Extension service will speak on "Planning the Victory Garden" at the first of a series of three meetings to be held at Horticulture Hall at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Dr. Victor A. Conrad will give an illustrated lecture on "The Climates of the Mediterranean Region in Relation to the War" at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

"Treasure Trove of Jade" will be the subject of Alice Maginnis at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

"Oriental Treasures" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m. at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

A musical program featuring Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, and Margaret Rohde, pianist, will be given at 2:45 p. m. at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Free to the public.

Eldon C. Shoup and Harold Putnam will speak on rationing at a Forum to be held at 8 p. m. in the New Lecture Hall, corner Oxford and Kirkland Streets, Cambridge. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Red Cross Workers Ready For Drive Opening Monday

Beginning Monday and throughout the month of March Boston doorbells will ring and householders will be reminded that the time has come again for making a contribution to the Red Cross. Charles F. Rowley, War Fund Chairman for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, calls it "an opportunity to contribute to the cause of mercy and humanity needed by the world as never before."

Greater Boston's quota will be $3,005,500. This includes $2,145,000 from the Boston Metropolitan Chapter and $860,500 from the 29 suburban chapters.

These figures are astronomical compared to drives of other years, but the vast and far-flung work of the Red Cross today makes financial demands on the organization unknown heretofore. Officials of the Red Cross said today that reports so far indicated that contributors are ready to give larger amounts than ever, in recognition of the greater need.

Each contributor will receive the usual Red Cross emblem for window display, but paper lapel tags will replace the former metal lapel buttons. Prospective givers are warned that authorized workers will carry identifying credentials.

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter has 14 branches and 17 district offices. Henry J. Smith is chairman of the Districts Division, and will have the assistance of Louis H. Hoffman and Adolph T. Jouannet as co-chairman.

Chairmen of districts include: Miss Isabelle Timmins, Allston; George Lewis, Jr., Back Bay; Maurice H. Sullivan, Brighton; John E. Day, Charlestown; Alfred A. Sartorelli, Chelsea; Mrs. Lillian M. Shaw and Frank J. Norton, Dorchester; Francis V. Matera, East Boston; Joseph J. Cantalupi, Everett; Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Hyde Park; Ernest C. Nickerson, Jamaica Plain; Nicholas Scaramella, North End; Joseph Russo, West End; Daniel D. Dillon, Revere; James F. Finley, Roslindale; Frankland W. L. Miles, Roxbury; Miss Catherine McHugh and Miss Charlotte Roulston, South Boston; Mrs. Robert S. Gardner, Symphony Hall district; and Mrs. Frank Flanagan, West Roxbury.

Royal W. Leith is chairman of the 14 branches. Working directly with him are Paul D. Caskey, Belmont; Francis Capper, Brookline; John F. Partridge, Canton; Kennedy Pope, Dedham; Mrs. Robert Ladd, Dover; Mrs. Arthur L. Lewis, Medfield; Talbot Baker, Millis; Richard N. Northrop, Norwood; Mrs. Ralph Mabie, Sharon; Dr. Theodore E. LaFayette, Watertown; Waldo C. Hodgdon, Westwood; and Perley E. Skinner, Woburn.

Mrs. Arthur W. Bell heads the women's division of the Special Gifts Committee, with Mrs. Thomas P. Beal and Mrs. Arthur L. Devens as co-chairmen and about 85 women volunteers working under their leadership.

Captains of the women's special gifts division are: Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett, Mrs. George Colket Caner, Mrs. William Stuart Forbes, Mrs. John W. Hallowell, Mrs. Joseph R. Hamlen, Mrs. Marian Homans, Mrs. Katherine Lane, Mrs. John S. Parker, Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, Mrs. David R. Sigourney, Mrs. Edward A. Taft, Mrs. Richard K. Thorndike, Mrs. Donald Watson.

A meeting of all the special gift solicitors will be held at War Fund headquarters, 69 Tremont Street, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Small Businessmen of N. E. Ask Guarantee of Invested Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — The Senate Committee on Small Business today heard businessmen from New England, where the small industrial concern has had its greatest development, urge that the Federal Government guarantee capital investment in small enterprise.

Lincoln Filene, Boston department store executive, in a paper read to the Senate group in his absence, proposed a plan whereby the Government would guarantee up to 90 per cent of the capital investments in small companies, in fashion similar to the "V" regulations under which Washington guarantees 90 per cent of loans made by commercial banks to industries with war orders.

William L. Stoddard, President of the New England Industrial Development Corporation, who presented Mr. Filene's views, drew a parallel between the situation of small industry today and that of "small agriculture" prior to 1916 when Congress passed the Federal Farm Loan Act. Since 1916, he stressed farmers have been able to obtain low-cost money on long terms for purchase of farms and equipment and for working capital purposes. He gave full indorsement to Mr. Filene's plan for aiding small business in like fashion.

"If Congress had similarly helped small industry, it would now be able to produce, and the small industrialist would have a better fighting chance to survive," Mr. Stoddard said. "The small industrialist, like the farmer, needs easily available, low-cost money for plant, machinery, supplies and working capital."

As the hearings under the chairmanship of Senator James F. Murray (D) of Montana, delved into the plight of the nation's smaller concerns, which has been increasing for the past two years, the New England representatives stressed that small business was basically weak in both permanent capital and technical management.

The New England Industrial Development Corporation, formed cooperatively by leading New England businessmen, was cited as a company especially adapted to furthering the welfare of small enterprises through furnishing technical and management advice and sluicing private funds into new small businesses. It was suggested that the Government use the experience of this corporation in developing an "aid-to-small concerns" program.

Mr. Filene said New Englanders interested in the development of small industry believed private capital could be induced to invest, both now and in the postwar years, if three conditions were met:

1. Thorough, expert and unprejudiced investigation of all facts and factors concerning the industry.

2. An investment or holding company with funds from private sources, available to purchase preferred and common stock, not in a single small industry, but in a number, so as to offset risk of loss through failure of one new business.

3. A guarantee by the Federal Government of such capital investments up to 90 per cent, together with such supervision by the Government as seemed desirable in order to assure safe and prudent operations."

"If you do this," Mr. Filene declared in his paper, "you will, I believe, break the log-jam of capital which for so many years has held back the development of prime, small producers of a multitude of things which the people of this country need and will purchase. By this plan, you will help make America strong in war and prosperous and strong in peace."

Beauty Wins Its Reward

By a Staff Photographer

News Cameramen Select a 'Queen'

Members of the Press Photographers Association of Boston selected Miss Mimi Ahern, Dorchester student, as Photogenic Queen in the 1943 annual contest at the Hotel Essex last night, where about 40 aspirants for the title appeared before the cameramen judges. Miss Ahern was awarded the Greer Garson Trophy, donated for the occasion.

Temperature Up 77-Degree Range

This month has established a new set of records in the Weather Bureau's 71 years of history.

With the temperature officially 14 below zero on Feb. 15 the weatherman said that this was the first time that the Bureau had recorded such a cold snap so late in the season. In just a week's time the thermometer rose from its sub-zero marks to new highs for the days of Feb. 22 and 23.

The present warm spell has seen the mercury rise to 58 degrees on Feb. 22 and to 63 on the following day. The average excess temperature above normal for the past four days was 19 degrees. Only one other time since the Bureau was set up in Boston has the weather been so mild in February. That was in 1930 when from the period Feb. 19 to 25, inclusive, the temperature ranged from 54 to 68. During that particular warm spell the average daily excess over normal was 22 degrees.

99 P. C. of Appropriations Are Confined to War Uses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A $6,298,530,435 appropriations measure—99 per cent of which is listed for direct war purposes—was turned over to the House today after a subcommittee eliminated funds for three federal-aid-to-states programs.

On the ground that they lacked "the sanction of enabling legislation," the Committee trimmed from the new fiscal bill these federal contributions:

1. The sum of $2,973,000 for the payment to States for care of children of employed mothers.
2. An allocation of $3,182,000 to aid in the cost of the High School Victory Corps.
3. Grants amounting to $1,200,000 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men.

The Committee deferred action on a request for $65,075,000 "to recruit and distribute an adequate supply of farm labor for the 1943 farm year," explaining the subject was so important it would be handled in a separate bill.

Resources Board Again Hit

Missing from the measure also was a $200,000 alltoment which the National Resources Planning Board sought to help pay its expenses for the rest of the fiscal year. The House earlier this month eliminated all financial provision for the 1944 expenses of the Board, which is headed by President Roosevelt's Uncle, Frederic A. Delano.

An 800-page transcript of testimony which accompanied the bill, a supplemental appropriations measure to meet extra needs, reflected mounting concern over the possibilities of shortages impeding the war effort—of manpower, of critical material, of ships, food and fuel.

By far the greater part of the huge new deficiency allocation was earmarked for the War Shipping Administration to pay the costs of an ever-increasing number of merchant ships now abuilding.

A highlight in the hearings was the testimony of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, that shipbuilding facilities have been standardized to produce 20,000,000 tons a year, and his opinion that further expansion should not be attempted because of materials limitations.

Ship Profits Up to 10 P. C.

Admiral Land reported that the average profit realized by contractors on the construction of ships would run from a "minimum of about 3 per cent up to around a possible 8 or 9 per cent, and a maximum, in any case, of 10 per cent."

In response to questions on the seaworthiness of Liberty Ships, Admiral Land declared that their "longevity, from a seagoing standpoint, is about 2 years, and from a freshwater standpoint it is longer."

Rear Admiral Howard Vickery, Vice Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told the Committee that 138 ships would be delivered this month and that a five-ships-a-day schedule would be reached by May. Admiral Land chimed in with the assertion that construction would enable delivery of between 1,600 and 1,800 ships this year.

In the course of the hearings, Robert E. Allen, Assistant Deputy Petroleum Administrator, testified the fuel oil situation on the East Coast "will require completion of the present pipe lines and additional pipe lines . . . to give us any degree of safety for next winter."

Mr. Allen said the fuel-oil situation on the East Coast was "downright bad and will continue bad for the rest of the winter."

He said that "it adds up to a situation where, in areas around Boston, Connecticut, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, there have been times when we had only 24 hours effective supply ahead of us on a given day."

USAF and RAF Join In Producing Movie Of Drive Against Foe

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States Air Force and the RAF are collaborating on the production of a movie illustrating their joint campaign against the Axis—the first such movie venture in history.

The script is being written jointly by Lieut. Richard Sherman, American movie and magazine writer who wrote the story "To Mary With Love," who is now attached to the Eighth United States Air Force Film Unit, and RAF Flight Lieut. Terence Rattigan, author of the plays "French Without Tears" and "Flare Path."

They are touring United States and RAF bases, getting the background for a story which will be part factual and part fictional, centered at an RAF station in its transition from British to American operation.

The picture will be directed by Maj. William Wyler, who directed "The Little Foxes" and "Mrs. Miniver."

French Study U. S. Air Techniques

Associated Press

Fliers Are Preparing for New Tests With Germans

Lieut. D. B. Rathbun of Williams, Calif., stands on the wing of a United States plane and explains to a group of French fliers of the famous Lafayette Escadrille in North Africa the methods used in handling United States P-40 fighter planes. The American War Department says that French officers have praised the discipline and spirit of the American forces and expressed appreciation of the courtesy and patience of their American instructors.

War Plant Shirking Is Found on Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, disclosed that absenteeism among factory workers "is going up," but said she did not believe discharge of offending workers was the way to correct the situation.

Her views were disclosed as the House Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee made public testimony collected during hearings on a $6,300,000,000 fiscal measure, bundling up wartime emergency needs of several government departments.

"At the moment," she told the Committee a week ago, "the country needs the service of every worker available. To lay somebody off because he has not been able to conform with working practice is too bad. We should find some way through which to correct the situation rather than by laying them off."

Her stand was made public as the House studied action by its Naval Affairs Committee to curb absenteeism—a "work or fight" order—by requiring navy yards to turn over to local selective service boards the names of all employees absent without justification.

The hearings showed that Secretary Perkins, in seeking funds to finance "advisory services" to labor and management in war industries, was told bluntly by Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma in the course of her testimony that:

"Unless this absentee and strike racket stops in war industries, Congress is going to do something about it whether you can or not. Whether you know it or not, the country is fighting mad about it."

"And," he added, "that reminds me that a great many citizens and taxpayers in Oklahoma and the rest of the nation, who have given their time, their money and their sons to the war effort, feel that you, as Secretary of Labor, are much more concerned about 'social gains' than in winning the war or stopping these strikes that are sabotaging the war program."

Replied Secretary Perkins: "I'm sorry if anybody imagines that I have encouraged strikes at any time, either in wartime or at any other time, but particularly in a wartime like this."

"Let me remind you," said Mr. Johnson later, "that our gallant men in the armed forces are not complaining about the bad conditions of their fox holes nor are they absenting themselves or striking for higher wages."

He offered that observation after the Labor Secretary had expressed the opinion that some absenteeism was the result of illness, sheer fatigue, overwork, and "unpleasant" working conditions.

In response to questions, she presented the Department's latest figures on man days lost as a result of strikes in war production—a total of 4,565,000—which she compared with 350,000,000 lost by illness and 251,000,000 lost by accidents.

Women Absentees

TAMPA, Fla. Feb. 24 (AP)—George B. Howell, President of the Tampa Shipbuilding Company, said today that although absenteeism had declined appreciably in the shipyard, the number of women absent without excuse from their work had "jumped out of all proportion."

He said there may be one of two reasons:

"This may indicate that women are not suited for shipyard work or it may mean that they treat their jobs as a novelty and don't realize the importance and seriousness of their work."

"Time and experience will demonstrate the ability or inability of women to perform the rigorous duties of shipyard work," he added.

For the yard as a whole, absenteeism has decreased from a high point of 7.88 per cent in January to 4.8 per cent this month.

Chinese Plan Sound Postwar Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Undaunted by the vastness of their task, the Chinese are studying now to lay the foundations of a sound economic system when the last Japanese has been thrust from their homeland, according to authoritative Chinese spokesmen in New York today.

Devastation and destruction have been widespread and the streams of the homeless have been broad in China, and, commensurately, the postwar problems faced by that Far Eastern land are prodigious, they stress. Moreover, these problems have to be superimposed on her prewar difficulties—floods, famine, lack of industrialization and the hard economic situation of the major part of her people.

Today her planners are trying to co-ordinate their postwar blueprinting with proposals for future organization of the world for peace. As Mme. Chiang Kai-shek summed up in her address to the House of Representatives on Feb. 18:

"We in China, like you, want a better world, not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind, and we must have it."

Chinese sources here say their homeland will adopt a planned economy after the war that will be neither capitalistic nor communist; that China receives her chief inspiration from two sources—the American tradition of private initiative and the Russian "experiment" in public enterprise, and that to expedite the process of industrialization, the Government will have to start many enterprises because of the lack of private capital.

The National Government, the People's Political Council, various political parties, the National Resources Commission and the Chinese Economic Reconstruction Society are among those mapping the future of the nation, according to Contemporary China, published by the Chinese News Service here. The United Nations will be dependent upon China after the war to check any future Far Eastern aggressor, it holds.

"We Chinese," it continues, "are extremely anxious to participate in the establishment of a general security system: First, because we are the first victim of aggression in the present global war and, second, because we have a tremendous task ahead of us—that of rebuilding a vast ruined country—and can ill afford to waste our national energies in the building of war industries."

The immediate task after the war, according to the digest, is the development of heavy industries—power, fuel, metallurgical, machinery and basic chemical industries—without which China will ever remain a possible victim of aggression and without which the living standard of the people cannot be raised appreciably. Simultaneously, many light industries—such as cotton and silk—will have to be organized, agricultural methods improved and vast frontier areas colonized and developed, it says.

Postwar programs under discussion place stress on the building of new industries in Manchuria, the coastal and central provinces and the development of the vast potentialities of the southwest and northwest, the digest reports.

In the postwar world economy, China will not be able to permit all foreign goods and services to flow freely into her land, contemporary China stresses. Being in an early stage of industrialization, it emphasizes, she cannot successfully compete with the industrially advanced countries.

The 400,000,000 Chinese constitute the greatest potential market in the world if the standard of living can be raised, and America and Britain have a "positive interest" in seeing young industries rise in China protected from competition, it holds.

Most likely the postwar Chinese Government will institute a tariff policy to permit more or less free importation of industrial products and consumer goods, the publication says. This policy will not be more protectionist than is economically inevitable, it stresses.

When China's economy is modernized and other substandard regions of the world are lifted out of the economic doldrums, China will be "more than willing" to cooperate with the United States and other countries in etsablishing a free trade area and gradually extending it to cover the entire world, it declares, adding:

"We must look forward to an exer-expanding economy, where most, if not all, trade barriers and quotas will be abolished."

China Trade Open To U. S. After War

By the Associated Press

Chungking, Feb. 24

H. S. Kung, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, has implied that China's postwar markets would be fully opened to American trade.

Mr. Kung made known China's hopes for American co-operation after the war in addressing a dinner audience of the Chinese-American Institute for cultural relations, of which he is President.

He said he hoped American industry would take advantage of vast Chinese markets after the war, and that American capital would contribute to the development of China's great resources.

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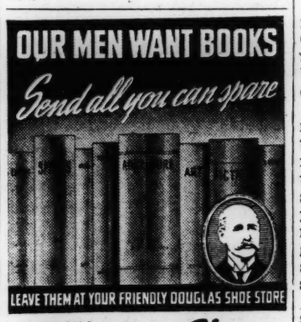

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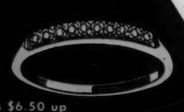

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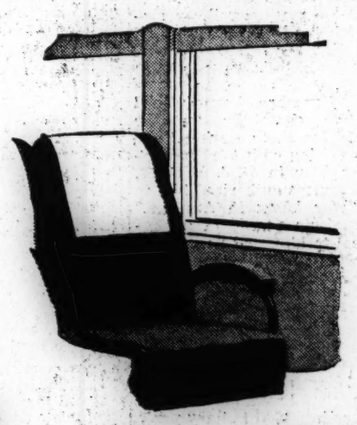
1. SAVE HIS PRECIOUS HOURS OF LEAVE... Holding a reservation until the last minute may make some soldier on leave wait hours for a later train.

2. AVOID DELAYING VITAL BUSINESS. A reservation you don't need... if cancelled in time... may enable some key war production executive to keep a distant appointment.



3. RAILROAD MILEAGE IS "PERISHABLE" Every mile traveled by an uncancelled berth or seat wastes forever a scarce and vital wartime commodity... transportation.

Even today, many a "sold out" train leaves the station with vacant accommodations aboard.

Each of those vacant berths or seats was reserved by someone whose plans changed, but who didn't cancel his space soon enough for it to be used by another passenger.

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Other travelers... perhaps you, yourself... would have been glad to have that unused space, *if it had been given up in time.*

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If you find you won't be using a reservation, remember, it takes only a moment to cancel. Just phone and give the number of your space and ticket.

But please... do so the minute your plans change. The more time you allow, the more certain that space is to benefit someone else.

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Women's Activities: Choice City Club Events

War's destruction and civilization's survival were contrasted, though not intentionally, by two speakers at the Women's City Club yesterday. At the regular Tuesday morning series, Dr. Martha I. B. Shattuck of Portsmouth, N. H., an eye-witness of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, warned of the destroying power of Japan.

In the evening, Cecil Roberts, noted English novelist, literary critic, and editor, summoned the history of art and literature to show the imperishability of a tradition of culture.

Dr. Shattuck believes it imperative to beat Japan first. "If we don't," she said, "this war will be a stalemate, for Japan's resources are almost inexhaustible. Japan is lying low until later, when she will exploit her many new possessions. We can lose this war. Nobody wants to admit it here."

Pearl Harbor Eye-Witness

Dr. Shattuck was in Hawaii with her husband, Capt. Gerald A. Shattuck of the United States Navy on Pacific sea duty when Pearl Harbor was bombed. Under strafing she drove from Waikiki Beach to join him there and within 20 minutes had reported to the Tripler General Hospital as the first civilian doctor to volunteer for service.

Boston can be bombed much more easily than we realize, Dr. Shattuck further said. A bomber can be started with a pilot from the Japanese occupied Aleutians Islands with an enemy pilot who will parachute to safety within 150 miles of a designated point. In the meantime, his plane with instruments set, proceeds to distribute phosphorescent card bombs over wheat fields and forests and when over the destined target drops its deadly cargo and blows up the city without loss of the pilot's life but ultimate destruction of the city.

Despite such destruction—what he calls the "steady and asphyxiating elimination of everything that is worthwhile today in Europe"—Cecil Roberts foresees the persistent tradition of culture being handed on by the "torchbearers of civilization." Those who carry on the flame are by no means always the premeditated bearers of culture. Often, Mr. Roberts brought out, it is the so-called illiterate person through whose faculty of memory the tradition is transmitted to succeeding generations orally.

History Can't Be Lost

He illustrated his point with the story of the gardener who "came with" the Elizabethan cottage he once bought. From information handed down orally from generation to generation, that gardener could accurately describe certain doings of "Mr. Chaucer" and "Mr. Chaucer's daughter." There are other gardeners, other human repositories of history, in Russia, in Holland, in Belgium, in Greece, Mr. Roberts said, so we can take heart that the tradition of culture will not be lost.

Recalling other periods of wholesale destruction, Mr. Roberts drew comfort from the historical record. As the decimation of Byzantium by the Huns resulted in the blessing of the Italian Renaissance, maybe out of the tragedy through which Poland is going today, he said, we have at this time, did we but know it, the basic fabric of an Odyssey or an Illiad by some Polish poet.

Rounding out the substantial February program of the Women's City Club, Mrs. Helen Kerr-Blackmer, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, will show her kodochrome slides, "March of Spring."

She will include pictures of Thorndike Lake in Jaffrey and Craftsbury Common in Vermont. The "March of Spring" group shows the beauties of the Public Garden, the Arnold Arboretum, and Fenway Park. This program, originally scheduled in December, was canceled.

The March program opens auspiciously with a talk by Dr. William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, who will speak Tuesday morning, March 2, on "Why We Should Begin Now to Plan for the Postwar World."

By a Staff Photographer

Attend Clubwomen's Midyear Parley

Attending the midyear meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday afternoon, left to right: Mrs. Donald Flinchbaugh, President of the Newton Upper Falls Woman's Club, which was hostess for the meeting; Miss Nellie M. Osborne, Vice-Chairman of War Relief for the State Federation, who was in charge of the program; Mrs. Alden H. Speare, President of the Newton Federation.

Women's Forum on City Rule Friday Open to the Public

Believing in striking while the iron is hot, the Boston League of Women Voters is sponsoring a conference on "Streamlining Our City Government" on Friday, at Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, at 2 p. m.

"With the public's attention focused on the inefficiencies of certain phases of our city government, the time seems ripe for such a conference," said Mrs. Lars Svensson, Forum Chairman. All citizens of Boston are invited to attend.

Henry L. Shattuck, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and long an advocate of wholesale reorganization in city administration, will discuss reform of our local government. Mr. Shattuck was a member of the Boston City Council from 1934 to 1940.

Walter L. McCormack, Dean of the School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Ernest Johnson, member of the Boston City Planning Board and Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District of the American Federation of Labor, will emphasize building codes and fire prevention.

Dean McCormack, who is also Vice-President of the American Institute of Architecture and Chairman of the Institute's Committee on Postwar Construction, will discuss the need for enforcement of what good building laws already exist.

The fourth speaker at the conference will be Elias Shamon, member of the Boston Finance Commission. There will be a discussion period.

The League of Women Voters, through this conference, aims to give Boston citizens an opportunity to find out where the weakness in their city government lies. If our building codes are good, why aren't they enforced? If they aren't good, why don't we get good ones? These are some of the questions the public is asking which the League hopes to get answered at the forthcoming forum.

Vermont Town Provides Test In Postwar Trade Changes

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 24—Vermont is taking an early grasp on the problem of postwar unemployment, and the town of Waterbury, population 4,500, has been chosen as the "guinea pig" for economic alleviatives with a view to preventing industrial depression following the war.

Heads of Waterbury's industrial establishments met this week with Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Proctor, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Development, and W. C. Richardson, Jr., New England representative of the national committee, to initiate plans for an immediate postwar shift of industry from a war to peacetime basis.

The Committee is a vehicle for an attempt to stimulate and save for free enterprise and former private initiative, Lieutenant Governor Proctor told Waterbury businessmen. He pointed out that the more industry leans upon centralized control the more power the centralized control will take. He assured the group that this was a private enterprise and had no connection with State or Federal government departments and that no fund raising was contemplated with the project.

Industries, he said, are being interviewed to check their employment in 1940, their present employment and their anticipated postwar employment, to help them analyze their own problems.

R. W. Demerritt was elected by the group to serve as chairman of the Waterbury committee, and others representing town industries were elected as follows; M. H. Moody, R. I. Reynolds, P. J. Flannery, D. J. Ryder, I. L. White, and Mrs. B. A. Eldridge.

Industries covered included, dairy, talc, granite, wood-working, and machine tool, which make Waterbury one of the best industrially diversified towns in the State.

Budget to Be Balanced

With both Houses of Vermont's General Assembly working at top speed for an early adjournment, which it is hoped will come by the middle of March, about three weeks earlier than usual, representatives and senators were relieved this week to learn that the general appropriations bill for operation of Vermont's State government for the next two fiscal years will be well within the budget of estimated revenue.

This announcement by Benjamin O. Wales, chairman of House Committee on Appropriations, relieved the concern of veteran legislators who have often experienced the postponement of final adjournment and the still hunt for sources of revenue to make up appropriation deficits.

Chairman Wales said some individual appropriations may be moved up or down but on the whole the bill is expected to follow very closely the figures presented early in the session in the governor's budget message.

One harbinger of early adjournment lies in the fact that there were 130 fewer bills presented for action than came before the General Assembly two years ago.

Dairies Save Tires

In line with the Federal Government's attempt to eliminate waste travel and conserve gasoline and tires, the Milton Co-operative Creamery has discontinued the use of 59 vehicles, within the past few weeks, saving 380 miles a day in transporting milk from farms to three country plants in northwestern Vermont.

Other plants are now working on, or have already put into effect, similar conservation plans. A study made last summer by the University of Vermont State College of Agriculture indicated possible savings of 10,000 miles a day. Vermont plants are generally co-operating with a program toward this end, although most of the co-operatives have balked at the section of the Federal program which proposes the closing of 55 milk receiving plants.

Farmers Learn Mechanics

More farmers in Vermont, this year are going to be competent to make repairs to their own farm machinery than ever before. More than 1,000 farmers have been attending war production training classes in farm machinery repair, located in a score of Vermont communities. Sub-zero weather has failed to deplete the classes which have been held under the sponsorship of the State Department of Education, which furnished the tools and facilities.

Arthur H. Phippen

Arthur H. Phippen, who passed on at the home of his daughter in Salem last night, was one of the city's best-known citizens, having served on the local school committee for 12 years and as a trustee of the Public Library since 1905.

During his long and active career he held such posts as president of the Salem Home for Aged Women, vice-president of the Salem Five Cents Saving Bank, a director of the Merchants National Bank, member of the Salem Morris Plan Bank, president of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Corporation, and as a member of the finance committees of several local institutions.

He was fuel administrator for Salem during World War I and treasurer for many years of the Bangs & Horton Coal Company.

Tech to Show Bailey Views Of the Vatican

Water colors by Vernon Howe Bailey showing interiors and exteriors of the Vatican are to be placed on exhibition early next month at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the School of Architecture is showing special interest in them.

In an interview at the home of his Boston representative, Charles Hammond Gibson, Mr. Bailey told how he, a Protestant, received what he believes to be the only invitation ever extended to any artist to paint anything he wished, in any part of the Papal Palace. A book of paintings he had made of Spanish towns and a collection of pictures of skyscraper American architecture, exhibited years ago in London, had won for him the admiration of King Alfonso XIII and the Duke of Alba of Spain. After being invited to exhibit his works in Madrid, he was asked to take them to Rome, where he aroused the interest of Vatican officials.

They said, "There might be things in the Vatican you would like to paint," and there were. Doors ordinarily closed to all but members of the organization were opened to him on his request. One of these was the door to the Tower of Gregory, in the precincts of the secret archives. He found the most fascinating part of it the Hall of the Winds, with frescoes on the walls of meteorological mythology and an astronomical chart worked in many1hued bricks on the floor. The mouth of Boreas, god of the north wind, in one mural, he found to be a tiny hole in the south wall, through which a beam of sunlight registers upon the floor the meridian of Rome. It was this chamber that the Gregorian calendar, as we now have it, was devised in 1582. Gregory XIII was the Pope who gathered the natural scientists together there for the calendar reform.

In all, Mr. Bailey made about 100 pictures, including an unusual exterior view of the Sistine Chapel, the interior of which is familiar enough. His record shows an embattled gallery at the top of the building and enormous side buttresses. The Vatican contains about 1,100 rooms and Vatican City covers about 110 acres of ground. He spent an entire year there, working from morning to night practically every day.

He attempted no copies of any of the paintings in the various art galleries of the Palace, but a number of well-known works of art, such as, for example, Raphael's "School of Athens," are glimpsed in his pictures of the various rooms. One of his paintings is the scene of the modern railway station which the late Pope Pius XI ordered built in the Vatican, piercing the historic walls to let in the trains.

Mr. Bailey has been official water-color chronicler for the United States Navy during three wars, beginning with the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1917, his Government authorized him to depict "War Work in America." Naval subjects proved of strongest appeal to him, and he was the only civilian permitted to cross the ocean with the great Atlantic Fleet in November, 1917. He traveled on a flagship, as the Captain's guest. His pictures were presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. In May, 1941, the Secretary of the Navy authorized him to make a pictorial record of the present war as indicated in navy yards and workshops. It is expected that the naval pictures will be exhibited at the Fogg Museum later in the year.

Aleutian Awards Made

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 24 (AP)—Awards to 42 flying officers and enlisted men for heroism in the Aleutian Islands are announced by the 13th Naval District. Those receiving awards at a ceremony at the Whidby Island air station in Puget Sound included: Distinguished Flying Cross—Ensign John J. Coonan, Providence R. I. T. Krynitzky, Seymour, Conn., an enlisted man, received an air medal.

New Blackout System to Be Tested Sunday

The first state-wide practice blackout with the audible signals devised by the Army and demonstrated barely a week ago will be held Sunday night, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced yesterday.

Report and warning center staffs will mobilize at 7:35 p. m., but the test itself, during which all civilian defense personnel will be assembled, will begin 20 minutes later with a sustained blast of horns or sirens at 7:55 p. m.

This will be the signal for blacking out hand-operated street lights, houses and all manufacturing plants except those engaged in the war effort, although pedestrian and vehicular traffic may continue. A series of short blasts at 8:10 p. m. will signify the complete blackout with all traffic halting and factory lights extinguished.

The end of the "danger period" will be marked by a sustained blast of two minutes at 8:20 p. m. Street lights will be relighted after this signal and all vehicles and pedestrians may move. Factories will light up, but house lights will remain off until an all clear signal is given.

There will be no audible all clear, Mr. Farley said, but the practice blackout will end at 8:30 p. m. when ARP personnel will be demobilized and house lights go on. The Army is trying to complete arrangements whereby the all clear signal will be given over all the radio facilities in the State.

Pearl Buck Speaks On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pearl Buck, author, speaks at a special radiocast opening a series of "Books and Authors for Bonds" days, MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Great Moments in Music presents Jerome Kern's operetta, "Roberta," with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Charles Kullman, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, singing the leading roles, and George Sebastian conducting the orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Frank Morgan is guest on the Eddie Cantor program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 25
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Coast Guard Musk Ox Reward Tastier Eating Than Beef

When a sturdy Coast Guard cutter crashed through heavy and supposedly impenetrable icefields with supplies and fuel for a group of Greenlanders recently, it was just another task-force job to the Coast Guardians.

But the 200 grateful Greenlanders felt differently. They forwarded to President Roosevelt a letter of thanks, and with it, as if they fully appreciated the meat scarcity in the United States, a haunch of musk ox or Arctic buffalo, which Coast Guard officers who have served in Greenland waters declare is more delectable than beef.

This gift was disclosed today at the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard who outlined the transportation of the meat from the little community on the bleak coast of Greenland by cutter and plane to Washington. The cutter nosed into an East Coast harbor recently after an epic 10-month combat patrol in the Arctic.

Officers of the cutter recounted how they conned their way past towering icebergs that dwarfed their cutter, battering through areas officially described as "impassable to shipping" to reach the tiny community with the first fuel and supplies landed there in two years. It was another saga of the sea by courageous men of the Coast Guard, who ventured through uncharted seas into localities believed never before visited by white men, on the alert for hidden Axis bases or vital weather stations operated for enemy benefit such as the one smashed by the Coast Guard on the shores of Greenland shortly before the United States entered the war.

Lieut. Commander Francis C. Pollard of Fairhaven, Mass., skipper of the cutter, accepted the assignment to freight urgently needed supplies through the perilous ice-cap as a personal challenge to his officers and men as he drove northward on the errand of mercy.

Had to Let Cutter Drift

Ice floes 30 to 50 feet thick were encountered, slowing down the cutter so that even the two engines delivering full power could make practically no headway. For days at a time the skipper was forced to stop the engines and permit the cutter to drift until a break in the frozen mass permitted a little further progress. It took 30 days to make a run of 150 miles through the heaviest of the ice mass, according to Lieut. Norman S. von Rosenvinge of Hamilton, Mass.

The 200 natives, in dire straits, eagerly awaited arrival of the needed supplies. Day after day, Hendryk Hoegh, mayor of the isolated community, climbed to the top of the precipitous cliff walls that ringed the village, gazing seaward for a glimpse of the rescue ship, it was learned by Lieut. Carlton Skinner of Washington, D. C., the cutter's navigating officer.

As the cutter approached the towering icebergs and closely-packed drift ice appeared to completely block further progress. But then the wind changed and the ice mass slowly rolled back, leaving a small break in the wall of ice through which the cutter slowly worked her way toward land while ice floes thumped and bumped along the steel hull.

Toiling Greenland Natives

All hands turned to unloading coal, food and supplies to the eager natives, in order to hurry away before the narrow channel closed up again. They toiled for nearly 20 hours without a stop, aided by the natives, and finally pushed seaward again.

Women and young girls did most of the "longshore" work at the little community. Ensign Charles Dorian of Springfield, Mass., another of the ship's officers, described how the women, small in stature, averaging about four feet in height, astonished Coast Guard officers with their feats of strength.

They "flipped" 150-pound sacks of coal over their shoulders as if it were a loaf of bread, declared Ensign Dorian, and then trudged up a steep hill to dump the load and return for another.

Though coal was being carried thousands of miles from the United States to provide the inhabitants with fuel, a coal mine existed within five miles of the settlement. The coal of low quality rests in a surface vein five miles away across a treacherous fjord with extreme low temperatures throughout the year, making it virtually impossible to chop the fuel out of the ground, the officers of the cutter declared.

A landing party from the cutter, headed by gunner officer Lieut. Stephen G. Carkeek of Pasadena, Calif., managed to reach the vein and blasted with dynamite a considerable amount of the fuel out of its resting place for use of the natives in an emergency.

Officers sampled the musk ox meat during their stay and pronounced it much like beef in taste but having a higher quality.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—First Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Redfish Takes Lead in 1942 Port Landings

Redfish—also known as rosefish—the once despised and scorned species that "cluttered up the nets of cod and haddock fishermen," today stands at the top of the list, virtually the "kingfish" of them all, it was disclosed in figures received at the Boston office of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service at Northern Avenue.

The figures were merely a table of statistics that normally would be a matter of record. But this tabulation was different. It disclosed a startling change in the wartime fisheries of New England—a reversal of the usual trends that placed redfish ahead of the sacred cod or the popular haddock.

The figures show that landings of redfish at Boston, Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, reached the unprecedented total of 115,146,964 pounds in 1942. But more than that, it showed that more redfish was landed at these three ports than any other single variety, a position long held by haddock.

But 1942 was a war year and about half of the fleet of large trawlers that formerly brought in a substantial portion of total receipts has been working for Uncle Sam in furthering the war effort. When it is recalled that haddock constituted a majority of the catch of the trawlers over a period of years, the absence from the fisheries of so many large producing units is believed partially responsible for the fact that redfish outdistanced haddock. Landings of haddock in 1942 at the three ports amounted to 109,799,196 pounds.

Barely 15 years ago the redfish phase of the commercial fisheries was of insignificant importance. Landings at the three New England ports in 1928 were 108,000 pounds, falling to 47,000 pounds in 1929. There has probably never been a more striking example of the rapid development of a fishery, once a demand has been created for its product, than that which occurred in redfish in recent years.

A few years ago the redfish—or rosefish—was considered a museum specimen and when they filled the nets of the fishermen they were tossed back into the sea. Thousands of pounds of this highly colored and nutritious fish were caught but few indeed were brought to port, and those few usually came for the purpose of "dressing up" retail window displays of regularly recognized food fish. Today they sell freely, but chiefly in the West.

Civilian Defense Series on Radio

The Boston City Federation of Organizations announces a radio talk of interest to the women of this club, which has an affiliated membership of 110,000 women in Metropolitan Boston. John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, will cover civilian defense in the series of radiocasts entitled "Boston's Future and Your Protection" on Feb. 27 at 2:15 p. m. over WNAC.

Under Mr. Walsh's direction, the Boston Safety Committee has attained a degree of efficiency that has earned favorable comment from Washington authorities on several occasions. Mrs. Benjamin Kraus, Vice-President and Chairman of Radio, believes that the development and planning of Boston's civilian defense will interest all members. Mrs. Max Ulin of Dorchester heads the Federation this year, with Mrs. Kraus, Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon of West Roxbury, and Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding of Watertown, as Vice-Presidents. Three additional talks in the series on Boston's future will be radiocast over WNAC on March 6, 13 and 20.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:10 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Music; Rainbow Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date with a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Pearl Buck: "Books and Authors."
8:30 p. m.—Ben Cutler's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Morton Gold's Orch.; drama; Music; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

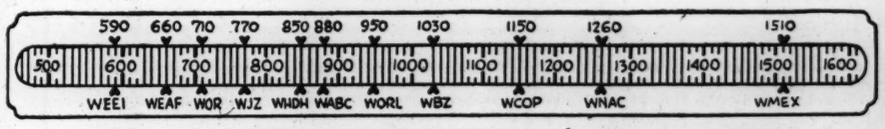
Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Everybody's Scrapbook. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Military Band, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Winter Serenade: music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Army-Navy "E" Award	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Army-Navy "E" Award	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:30	Treasury Parade	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String En-	Mary Small, songs
4:45	Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	semble, Frank Foti, con.	Bunny Berigan's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Christians-Jews Con	Newscast	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports: Income Taxes
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Music; Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Frankie Masters' Orch.
6:45	"The World Today"	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Music: Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Yankee Starlets: songs	Phil Regan, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News";	Irish Music
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	Pearl Buck, talk	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	You Shall Have Music
8:45	Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor: Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	"Mayor of Town";	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	M. Gould's Orch.; drama	Classical Album
9:30	"Good Listening";	Skinnay Ennis' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	Alec Templeton; Kath-	Classical Album
9:45	Van Alexander's Or.	Dance orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch: orch.	ryn Grayson; Ilka Chase	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	"Roberta"	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	War Correspondents	World's Most Honored	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; War	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15	Rideout; Master	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News Reporter; Musical	Talk; Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time	Herb Lewis: "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Uncle Sam: OWI drama	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News; Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Heinmate"; drama	The Cheer-Up Gang; Vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	Fats Waller's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour: music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Ma Perkins: sketch	Edward McFuden	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Variety program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Seth's Village Canteen"	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Ruth
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Krave
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"Uncle Sam"; Drama	Milton Eisenhower; Food	Musical Roundup	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon Comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Winter Serenade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Dinah Shore, songs
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: F. Foti, cond.	Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, commn't	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Newscast	Cowboy songs; Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Musical program	News from Abroad	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Cedric Foster, talk	Tony Martin, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	George Duffy's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Meet Corliss Archer	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam"; songs	"Dreamland Quartet"
8:15	Meet Corliss Archer	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H Stafford; or	Jimmy Rich's Orchestra	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should Civilians Be	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Drafted for National	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Grieg's
9:15	teur program	Service?"	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	Peer Gynt Suite No. 2
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Jan Savitt's Orchestra;	Rudy Vallee; Jo

Three More Naval Craft Are Launched

War Activities in New England

Two submarine chasers and a coastal transport were launched this afternoon at New England shipyards, with a destroyer escort vessel scheduled for launching tomorrow.

The two chasers, off the ways at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, were christened by Miss Ann Converse, daughter of Lieut.-Commander Howard B. Converse, and Mrs. Katherine Brackett, wife of Lieut. Anthony H. Brackett.

The transport, at the East Boothbay (Maine) yard of Hodgin Brothers, Goudy & Stevens, was christened by Mrs. Arthur J. Stevens, Jr., daughter-in-law of a yard official.

The Daniel T. Griffin, an escort ship originally scheduled to be launched on Washington's Birthday, will be christened by Mrs. Lucille G. Griffin, widow of the Aviation Machinist's Mate, first class, who was killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Maritime Ranks

Civilian officers in the nation's merchant marine are being offered ranks in the United States Maritime Service to correspond with experience, it was announced today. Heretofore, only those completing training at Maritime Service schools were eligible.

In recognition of "their splendid performance of duty under hazardous conditions," the Maritime Service said, the officers will be eligible for peacetime benefits offered by the Service and will receive an allowance for uniforms to be worn on shore or on ship, provided there are no company requirements regarding uniforms.

For example, on vessels over 8,500 gross tons, a Merchant Marine Master has an equivalent Maritime Service rank of Captain; Third Officer a rank of Lieutenant; Third Assistant Engineer, a rank of Lieutenant.

On vessels between 5,000 and 8,500 tons, a Master is equivalent to Commander; Third Officer to Lieutenant, junior grade; Third Assistant Engineer, to Lieutenant (j. g.).

On vessels under 5,000 tons, a Master is equivalent to Lieutenant Commander; Third Officer to Ensign; and Third Assistant Engineer to Ensign.

Comparable ranks are also offered in the radio, steward, purser, and medical departments.

Poster Show

Navy Waves will form in ceremonies tomorrow at the opening of the Navy Poster Show at the Museum of Fine Arts, with other civilian and military officials also participating, it was announced today. The program begins at 3 p. m., in Tapestry Hall.

On view through March 24, the exhibition of enlistment and incentive posters and original paintings and drawings has been prepared by the First Naval District and the Museum, and will not be shown elsewhere.

High I. Q.

A new record in Army intelligence tests given to all recruits was reported yesterday at Fort Devens as set by a 21-year-old college graduate who scored 159 out of a possible 163 points, one point above the record established 2½ years ago.

Set by Private Malcolm A. Beers of Arlington, Mass., who graduated from Tufts College last month with a Phi Beta Kappa key for scholarship, the high mark is the best ever made in New England and may be a national record, post officials said.

Cruiser Gift

Boston school children last night were authorized by the School Committee to start a parade of pennies to buy a gift for the cruiser Boston now building at the Fore River yard. Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor and sponsor of the craft, was named honorary chairman of the drive.

Rapid Rise

The youngest sergeant major on duty with the Marines is 27-year-old William E. Gardner, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gardner, of Northboro, Mass., who is now attached to the 23rd Marine Regiment stationed at Camp LeJeune, New River, N. C.

He is also believed to have established a new record by being promoted to the highest enlisted rank before completion of his first four years of service, having received his warrant last November.

Prior to his enlistment he was cashier for a soft-drink company in Worcester, Mass.

Women Wanted

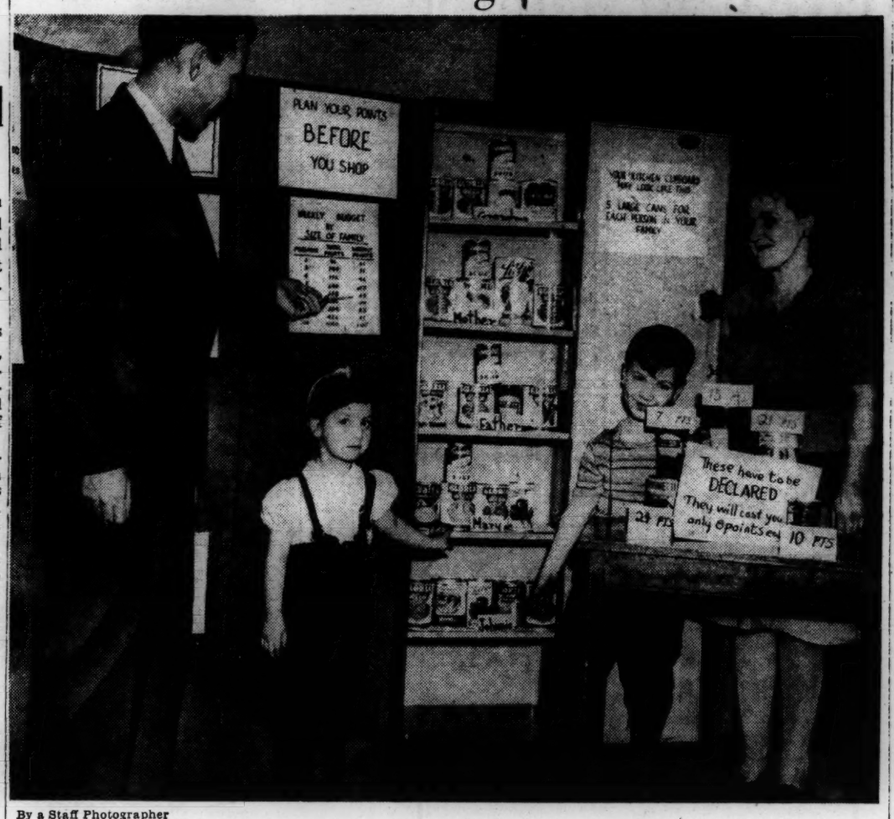
Women to become Assistant Observers in Meteorology are wanted by the United States Civil Service Commission for duty in Washington, at a salary of $1,971 per year for a 48-hour week.

Minimum requirement is a year of college study, although two years of college with courses in mathematics or physics are preferred. Those chosen will transcribe, plot, and check meteorological observations, and occasionally make the observations, it was explained.

'Freedoms' Stamps Arrive

The new Four Freedoms postage stamps arrived in Boston today and were put on sale at the main post office, according to Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy. The stamps are in one-cent denominations printed in green, and will displace the one-cent national defense issue as soon as stocks of the old issue are used up.

Point Rationing Illustrated



By a Staff Photographer

Housewives Learn How Best to Use Coupons

As part of its Neighborhood War Service Program, the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, Boston, is staging free public demonstrations each afternoon this week, showing housewives how to make best use of their ration coupons and cash. Left—Frank L. Havey, head worker at the Union, talks with Mrs. Vincent Miceli, right, as her children, Josephine and James, point to shelves of canned goods designated for "Mary" and "John" in the typical family food cabinet on display at the Union.

Hearing Date Set For Digging Canal Across New Jersey

A hearing will be held March 9 in Washington before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee on the bill which proposes the dredging of a canal across the State of New Jersey, 27 feet deep and having a width of the bottom of 250 feet, it was desclosed here yesterday by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Backed by the Association, this proposal has been sought for many years to complete an Atlantic intra-coastal waterway known as the "missing link."

The bill was introduced by John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, with the view to making possible the hauling of fuel and other necessary commodities by means of a sheltered or protected route, from the south to New England, it was pointed out.

It will avoid the submarine menace and will save lives and shipping, and with the canal across Florida, for which appropriation has been authorized, it would make a continuous protected route from the Mexican border to New England, Mr. Davis said. It will also connect the Navy Yards at Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, permitting Navy vessels to navigate the distance from Boston to Norfolk without the hazard of the open ocean.

Bushnell in Capital To Check on Cases

Atty. Gen. Robert T. Bushnell of Massachusetts and an assistant left last night for Washington to investigate income tax phases connected with the current Grand Jury inquiry into number-pool gambling, Cocoanut Grove, and the Timilty laundry case, explained Mr. Bushnell's office today.

The pair is expected to visit Chicago on similar business. Meanwhile, sessions of the jury have been suspended pending Mr. Bushnell's return.

Ownership of Club Mayfair Raised at Hearing on License

In a "paper transaction" nine months ago Dr. Harry Sagansky yielded controlling stock in the Club Mayfair to Michael Redstone, the latter testified this morning at a Boston Licensing Board hearing on a police recommendation to revoke the entertainment license of the club involved in the bribery conspiracy for which Dr. Sagansky is serving a two-year sentence.

Police Captain Edward J. Keating of the district in which the club is situated told the Board that in view of tesimony on file in Middlesex Superior Court, the board had power to suspend the license.

Dr. Sagansky had testified in the Cambridge court in the Malden beano case that he was a stockholder and a paid assistant manager of the Club Mayfair and the Latin Quarter.

After that testimony, Captain Keating said he had recommended on Feb. 15 that the Club's license be suspended, although since then it has been operating on a temporary permit.

Last Dec. 24, before the Middlesex trial, renewal of the "alcoholic and victual" license was approved when the year-end scrutiny of Boston license holders coincided with the stiffer review ordered by the Board as a result of the Cocoanut Grove holocaust. However, Captain Keating today also urged the Board to suspend both licenses at the Mayfair.

Before adjourning until tomorrow morning, the Board did not review the status of the Latin Quarter.

Mr. Redstone, treasurer and a director of the Mayfair, testified that he agreed in 1940 to take over the Club stock by assuming a $10,000 obligation the previous owner had owed Dr. Sagansky, who had received Mayfair stock in collateral.

Describing his acquisition as a "paper transaction," Mr. Redstone said in 1940 he had paid "$1,700 or $1,800" for the stock but that he didn't get actual possession of it until nine months ago, at which time he paid Dr. Sagansky $3,000 as "salary."

The Board, in seeking to find if Mr. Redstone is Dr. Sagansky's "front-man" in handling such business ventures, heard Mr. Redstone say that Dr. Sagansky "puts up the money" for unspecified ventures, that Mr. Redstone manages them, and that the pair divide the profits.

Edward M. Gallagher, Club attorney, sought to show that Dr. Sagansky was not the owner or manager and therefore that his connection should not prejudice the status of the Club regarding licenses.

Philip Abraham was listed as President of the Club.

Betting Rooms Bill Has Hearing

Legalization of betting offices for placing of wagers on horse and dog races, with the State receiving a "cut," would make "a Monte Carlo out of every city and town in Massachusetts," Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, declared today.

Speaking at a public hearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs, on a bill filed by Clarence A. Barnes, of Mansfield, Republican member of the Executive Council, which would license places of business for buying and selling of pools as well as placing bets on dog and horse races, Representative McCarthy predicted that "the people of Massachusetts would revolt if the Legislature allowed this proposal to be enacted into law.

"I don't speak as a friend of the dogs and the horses," Mr. Barnes said. "For several years, as a member of the Legislature, I opposed them both.

"The thing that burns me up is that if the State of Massachusetts is going to be a partner in legalized gambling, then it might as well be a full partner. I believe if bookie parlors were licensed and kept under proper supervision, the revenue to the State would increase by $5,000,000."

Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, who was Chairman of a Special Commission which recommended a bill allowing the State Racing Commission to establish betting offices, spoke on behalf of the Commission's recommendation.

"We are losing substantial revenue because of the popular demand to bet," Commissioner Long said. At the present time, the people of Massachusetts have voted to permit pari-mutuel betting at race tracks, and the Commission is requesting, he said, that betting offices be permitted in order to obtain additional revenue. He estimated that the State would receive an additional sum of not less than $200,000, and not more than $500,000.

The Commissioner also supported another bill recommended by the Commission which would prohibit elected public officials from soliciting jobs from race track operators for their constituents.

Snow Camouflage

United States Army Photo

White Parkas for Soldiers

Standard equipment for modern troops on duty in snow country is the white parka, shown here on Private, First Class, Edward D. Kripaitis, on guard duty at Camp Edwards. This camouflaging garb first became widely known during the Russo-Finnish war and has been widely adopted by other nations.

Victory Book Drive Coming March 1-6

Massachusetts Victory Book Campaign Week has been set for the week of March 1 to 6, it has been announced by Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, and Director of the Massachusetts Division of the campaign.

Good books in good condition are urgently needed for the men in the armed services, Mr. Lord said. Persons wishing to donate books may leave them at their nearest public library or at any of Boston's department stores.

Treated Seeds Are Urged For Farm Gardens

Helpful protection for the seeds which will be planted in Victory Gardens in increasing quantities this spring is offered in a new chemical called Spergon, a synthetic product introduced less than two years ago by the United States Rubber Company.

"Because of increased food requirements for 1943, Spergon has been recommended to farmers as a seed protectant by Federal and State agricultural stations," according to a statement recently by John P. Coe, General Manager of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the Rubber Company. "It has been proved and is now recognized that Spergon will improve yields from the scarce labor, seed, and fertilizer available under war conditions," he said.

"Spergon has been used with remarkable success by commercial canners of practically all vegetables," Mr. Coe stated. "A striking example is shown in the case of lima beans, where canners increased crops up to 700 pounds an acre. Here an investment of 15 cents an acre in Spergon increased yields by as much as $28 an acre, or 30 per cent. Virtually all peas packed by commercial canners today are treated with Spergon, and with Government agencies urging greater use of Spergon," Mr. Coe added, "our company is making every effort to increase production."

As an example of increased agricultural requirements, the Government last year raised the peanut acreage from 1,000,000 to 2,250,000 acres to provide peanut oil as a substitute for other oils formerly imported but now no longer available. And this year, farmers are being asked to plant 5,000,000 acres to this crop alone.

Spergon is provided in the form of a fine yellow powder, insoluble in water, possessing the unique property of great adherence to the seed. "Because of this protection," Mr. Coe stated, "a larger percentage of the seed planted will sprout. And the plants from treated seed grow more vigorously and produce greater yields."

Five-Star Mother

Novelist Margaret Flint Jacobs of West Baldwin, Maine, has joined the select ranks of five-star mothers, having two sons in the Army, a third in the merchant marine, and two Waac daughters.

Vegetables in the Making

Seeds for Tons of Food Sent Afar

These 28 lots of corn, bean, and pea seeds, collected by the Seed Control Laboratory at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, will produce more than 100 tons of food for the Russian people during the coming summer. Philip H. Smith, chief of the laboratory, is shown with the seeds, bagged for shipment.

Seeds to Grow Over 100 Tons Of Food on Their Way to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 24 — Seeds enough to grow more than 100 tons of food were shipped this week from Massachusetts State College for transmission to Russian farmers by the Russian War Relief agency in New York City.

Twenty-eight bags of seeds of as many different vegetables were sent, made up from samples received by the College seed testing laboratory during the past year. They were remainders of hundreds of small samples received by the seed laboratory for official testing of germination values.

Philip H. Smith, chief of laboratory of the seed, feed, and fertilizer control service, said today that more than 4,000 samples of seeds were sorted to get the lots that were sent.

The biggest lots sent were seeds of sweet corn, peas, spinach, and beans. Also included were seeds of radish, turnip, tomato, cabbage, onion, lettuce, and more than a dozen other vegetables.

Frederick A. McLaughlin, in charge of the seed inspection laboratory, supervised the selection of seeds and was in charge of the germination tests.

He pointed out that only seeds of vegetables likely to do well in the Russian climate have been sent, and that these were selected primarily on the basis of their food producing value.

"Production of food and lots of it is the aim of these seeds," according to Mr. McLaughlin, who said that all seeds being sent have germination higher than that required by the Federal Seed Act for interstate commerce.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 23
2,000 gallons	1,364
1,500 gallons	1,023
1,000 gallons	682
500 gallons	341

Mrs. Cooper Demands Civil Service Action

Mrs. Rose Harris Cooper, of Roxbury, today renewed her old fight to become Supervisor of Attendance in the Boston Public Schools, by filing through her Counsel, Attorney Albert West, a petition in the Superior Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to render a decision on her appeal from the action of the Director of Civil Service, Ulysses J. Lupien, in declining to authorize her transfer to that position.

The case comes up on March 3. She is a permanent social worker in the Board of Overseers of Public Welfare of this City, having been appointed in 1934. On Dec. 31, 1941, she requested transfer to the position of Supervisor of Attendance in the School Department. On Jan. 2, 1942, the School Committee applied to the Director for the transfer. On Feb. 18, 1942, Director Lupien declined, with the statement, "I do not believe that the duties of social worker and supervisor of attendance are comparable."

Mrs. Cooper appealed to the Civil Service Commission, which, after giving her a hearing on March 10, declined to make a decision on the ground that after the Director declined the transfer the School Committee laid the matter on file. But the petitioner alleged that it later appeared that it was Mr. Lupien's letter that was filed. So the Commissioners gave her another hearing on Nov. 10. But the petitioner alleges that the Commissioners have failed and refused to render a decision. The defendant commissioners are William H. Bixby, Mary L. Barrows, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Herbert B. Ehrmann, and Philip V. Erard.

Letters to Help Out Long-Distance Calls

Write a letter instead of calling long-distance, was the advice of the War Production Board recently as the strain on the country's telephone trunk lines threatened to reach a high point of congestion.

The WPB suggested business firms use on such letters the legend "This Letter Saved a Telephone Call; A Prompt Reply Will be Appreciated." Maurice Taggart, regional WPB administrative officer, has inaugurated the practice in his own office and recommended that others follow his example.

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Allied Air Power Forces Rommel to Retreat in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

can be cleared for the promised invasion of Europe.

Berlin announces a bag of 4,016 Allied prisoners in Tunisia, 253 tanks, and 171 armored vehicles—from which list no doubt suitable deductions will have to be made.

In Russia, Soviet tanks forcing their way through thaw and slush, were pushing on due westward from Kharkov, apparently with the intention of cutting the Moscow-Kiev railroad. At Sumy, they reached a point 100 miles northwest of Kharkov. Another 75 miles would bring them to Konotop on the railroad. A considerable salient has developed around Sumy. It might denote a new pincer movement, the southern claw of which would be 100 miles to the south around Pavlograd, which is only 40 miles from the Dnieper River. Other Russian gains were recorded south of Orel, the Great German stronghold 200 miles above Kharkov, and in the Caucasus.

In the South Pacific, General MacArthur's airmen do not allow themselves to ease up for a moment in their task of daily bombings of Japanese bases. Fortresses ranged out to Rabaul, where three 500-pound bombs found their mark on a Japanese cruiser or destroyer, and also to Timor, north of Western Australia.

Meanwhile low-flying Havocs attacked Japanese three 500-pound bombs on a Japanese cruiser or large destroyer at Rabaul in New Britain Tuesday, while low-flying Douglas Havocs forced the enemy to retire farther toward Mubo on New Guinea.

The day saw Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men attacking Japanese bases and positions along an arc extending from Timor to New Britain.

The only enemy retaliation, a communiqué said, was a light raid over the Milne Bay area which caused insignificant casualties.

After dropping a number of 500-pound bombs on shipping at Rabaul, the Fortresses braved intense antiaircraft fire and dazzling searchlights to blast the waterfront area.

In New Guinea, Allied planes made morning and afternoon sweeps over enemy-occupied territory, and "our air attacks are forcing the enemy back from his forward positions in the direction of Mubo," the war bulletin declared.

Heavy bombers also scored hits within 25 feet of a 7,000-ton cargo vessel, the communiqué reported.

A single heavy Allied bomber fought it out with 10 Japanese fighters, shooting down two and perhaps three, over Portuguese Timor, and successfully carried out its task of bombing the Penfoei airdrome at Koepang.

General MacArthur's "mobile artillery," planes which are engaged almost daily in harassing flights, swarmed all around the approaches to Lae and Salamaua, New Guniea, raiding villages which the Japanese might use for a variety of purposes, including supply.

U. S. Dive Bombers Reaching Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 24

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, told the House of Commons today that dive bombers ordered from the United States were arriving and in some cases had been placed in operation at British bases.

He said, however, that dive bombers were not being used in Tunisia.

"They are using a light bomber and a fighter bomber —and using them effectively," he told a questioner who had asked for assurance that the United States-made planes were being delivered in quantities, particularly in the Middle East.

ground troops, pushing them toward Mubo, 12 miles beyond which is Salamaua, one of the last great Japanese bases on New Guinea.

North Africa:

Allied Forces Rout Rommel in Tunisia

American and British forces, after a three-day battle, were driving General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops back into the mountains of the Kasserine Gap in Central Tunisia, assisted by hundreds of planes.

The Germans were in full retreat, field reports said, after their tanks had pushed to within three miles of Thala, key road junction to the upper plains of Kremamsa. His troops were reported attempting to make a stand only three miles from the mouth of the twisting gap from which he sallied for his attempts to attack the Allied front in Tunisia.

Marshal Rommel thus had been forced to drop back at least 14 miles from the highwater mark of his advance. Thala is 25 miles north of Kasserine. The Kasserine Pass is five or six miles long and is northwest of Kasserine.

An Allied communiqué said the backwash of the Rommel thrust began early Tuesday after American and British forces successfully had stood off his attacks during three days of heavy fighting.

The Germans apparently were keeping their tanks near the mouth of the pass to cover their retreat against onrushing American and British armored forces and under the heaviest Allied air attack of the Tunisian war.

American troops attacking down the Hapog River from the west captured more than 300 German and Italian prisoners and enough small arms to equip a battalion.

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, American air chief on the Tunisian front, threw almost every British and American plane at his disposal against the battered and retreating Germans.

They turned the road from Thala through the Kasserine Valley, walled by 4,000 and 5,000-foot mountains, into a mass of exploding bombs and machine-gun fire.

Even Flying Fortresses, usually used only for heavy bombardment of airfields and ports, joined in the attacks, smashing tons of bombs on the roads along which Marshal Rommel was attempting to withdraw.

Pilots of both the Royal Air Force and the American Air Force report great damage was done to the retreating forces.

It appeared that Marshal Rommel had suffered the greatest losses the Germans have met in Tunisia.

Fortresses Lead Attack on Germans

Fortresses, twin-motored Marauders, and Mitchells and Bostons joined in the devastating attacks on the Kasserine, Sbeitla, and Feriana areas. Hurricane bombers, Lightnings, Airacobras, and Spitfires were among the "light stuff" which poured machine-gun and cannon fire into trucks and then raked roadside ditches for hiding Germans.

Formation after formation attacked the Kasserine and Sbeitla areas, with the Fortresses first laying neat strings of bombs along the roadsides and Marauders, Mitchells, and attack planes following.

Even outside the battle area one convoy of 20 German vehicles on the Feriana Road was blasted to splinters.

Eight Allied planes were lost in these assaults, in raids on Bizerte and the air base at Kairouan, and in sea sweeps in which five barges carrying motor transports were sunk.

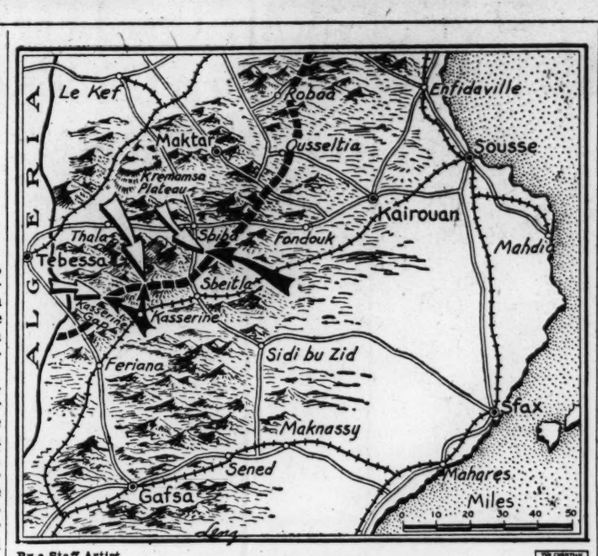
Marshal Rommel continued to probe the Allied lines to the northeast of the Kasserine sector, however, and made one attack west of Ousseltia. This was repulsed, the communiqué said.

The German Radio reported that 4,016 Allied prisoners had been taken and 253 tanks captured during the first eight days of the Axis offensive in Central Tunisia. More than 3,000 of the prisoners were said to be Americans.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, claimed further that 171 armored transport vehicles, 118 guns, 60 heavy guns, 15 planes, and a "big ammunition depot" were captured. These claims were not confirmed by any other source.

The Nazi column, including 40 tanks, driving on Tebessa, in Algeria, was forced to withdraw under almost continuous attack from American planes and guns on the road near Djebel Hamma.

Twenty miles east of Thala, at Sbiba, the Germans again were repulsed. It was disclosed that 40-ton British Churchill tanks were thrown into the fighting there and destroyed four German tanks for the loss of one Churchill.



By a Staff Artist

Rommel Retreats in Tunisia

Large white arrow indicates point at which Allies are forcing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel back in Tunisia. Other white arrows show position of different Allied forces, black arrows showing the German. Broken line is approximately battlefront at the moment.

First U. S. Matériel Goes to Moroccans

By the Associated Press

Casablanca, Feb. 22 (Delayed)

In a flag-decked square before the troops of the United States and French armies, the first delivery of American war matériel to the French Moroccan forces was made here on George Washington's Birthday.

Russia:

Soviet Spearhead Is Aimed at Kiev

The Red Army smashed deeper into the northern Ukraine northwest of Kharkov where the capture of Sumy, Lebedin, and Akhtyrka fashioned a Soviet spearhead aimed at Kiev and the important railway junction of Konotop.

A communiqué said strongly fortified settlements were captured as Russian soldiers, racing along muddy roads and across barren black fields, struck west of Sumy, 100 miles northwest of Kharkov, 75 miles southeast of Konotop, and 195 miles east of Kiev.

A water barrier also was forced and about 600 Germans were killed in the capture of a number of towns north of Kursk, where it was announced the Russians had driven to within 40 miles of Orel from the south with the capture of Malo Arkhangelsk.

Soviet tanks bearing automatic gunners followed by infantry surged westward in spite of spring thaws as the drive proceeded northwest of Kharkov on a 42-mile front, with Sumy at the north end of the line, Akhtyrka at the south end, and Lebedin in the center.

Soldiers and drivers discarded fur hats and coats in the warm wind blowing from the Dnieper.

In their wake peasants were digging out buried grain and hidden tools and waved joyfully at mud-plastered tanks as they prepared to get spring planting under way in the rich area.

On other sectors of the long front, the Red Army was actively pressing its campaign. A Tass dispatch said the "final outcome is nearing in the Caucasus" and "the offensive in the Donets Basin is gradually coming to a head."

Soviet dispatches did not mention any fighting in the north, but a DNB broadcast from Berlin said the Russians had launched a "major attack on a wide front" with strong tank and artillery support southeast of Lake Ilmen. The broadcast said 37 Russian tanks were destroyed.

But in the Donets Basin strong German counterattacks were noted in the Soviet communiqué, while Soviet troops forging west of Rostov engaged in hand-to-hand fighting to occupy a fortified town.

The Germans concentrated large tanks and mobile infantry in the Krasnoarmeisk area north of Stalino, in the Donets Basin, in an attempt to re-establish severed communications arteries, the war bulletin said.

"Our troops, however, are holding back the Hitlerite onslaught and causing them heavy losses," the communiqué stated.

South Pacific:

Japanese Warship Bombed by Fortresses

Flying Fortress crews planted

Burma:

Japanese Targets Bombed by RAF

While Royal Air Force bombers continued attacks on enemy targets in Burma, Japanese planes raided the United States Army airdrome northeast of Assam, India, Tuesday, but did little damage and caused only a few casualties, a British communiqué said.

The Japanese raiding force consisted of a small formation of bombers escorted by fighters, the British said.

The communiqué reported that RAF Blenheims bombed Myaungbwe and Pauktaw, Japanese-occupied villages in Western Burma, in daylight.

Two large fires were started at Pauktaw, east of Akyab, the British said.

RAF fighter planes were credited with the destruction of a coastal steamer near Ramree Island, south of Akyab, and enemy railway installations also were reported hit.

Gandhi Case Stirs London; Own Ban on Fasts Cited

Continued from Page 1

newspapers contend that it would be a grave mistake for the Government to let Mr. Gandhi pass on while under arrest as a result of his fast, and they urge his unconditional release.

The Liberal News Chronicle argues that the passing of Mr. Gandhi would cause more unrest and trouble in India and be of greater assistance to the Japanese than would be occasioned by giving in at this stage to what the Viceroy termed "political blackmail."

Earlier Statements Cited

On the other hand, the correspondence columns of The Times, of London, and other papers have now centered attention on statements by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party as well as by Mr. Gandhi himself explicitly condemning hunger strikes as a means of obtaining the release of political prisoners.

Among the more significant quotations are the following:

An extract from a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party on Feb. 3, 1938, "The Committee definitely disapproves the policy of resorting to hunger strikes on the part of political prisoners in order to obtain their release."

Extract from a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the same party Aug. 12, 1939, "The Working Committee expresses its strong conviction that it is wrong on the part of prisoners, political or otherwise, to resort to a hunger strike for their release. The Working Committee is of the opinion that if prisoners can secure their discharge by hunger strikes, orderly government will become impossible."

Mr. Gandhi, in an article in his own newspaper Harijan on Aug. 19, 1939, "The hunger strike has positively become a plague. On the slightest pretext some people want to resort to a hunger strike. It is well, therefore, that the Working Committee has condemned the practice in unequivocal terms, so far at least as a hunger strike for a discharge from imprisonment is concerned."

What Gandhi Wrote

Two quotations from Mr. Gandhi's Harijan: May 4, 1940, "I have declared already that I shall do nothing to embarrass Great Britain. She will be embarrassed if there is anarchy in India. That the Congress Party, so long as it is under my discipline, will not support."

May 25, 1940, "I have said and I repeat that I shall do nothing willfully to embarrass Britain. It is contrary to my conception of satyagraha" [nonviolence].

These quotations have aroused particular interest as throwing significant light on Mr. Gandhi's action and seen as strengthening the case of those who argue that the Government should not give in to a method of pressure which Mr. Gandhi himself has disavowed.

Improved Trend

BOMBAY, India, Feb. 24 (AP)—The general condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi, in the fifteenth day of his scheduled 21-day fast, showed slight improvement, an official bulletin said today.

The improved trend in the condition of the elderly Indian leader was reported as an attempt at a compromise between Mr. Gandhi and the Indian Government ended in failure.

Horace Alexander, a member of the British Parliament who has been serving in India as a representative of the Quaker Relief Agency, had conferred with Mr. Gandhi at the Aga Khan Palace in Poona and reported to liberal Indian leaders that on certain conditions Mr. Gandhi might end his fast.

Gas Retaliation Talk Cheered

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The House of Commons cheered Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's reiteration today of Britain's determination to retaliate promptly against any use of poison gas by Germany.

Mr. Attlee was asked whether Prime Minister Churchill's attention had been drawn to a speech by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels in which the German Propaganda Minister threatened a radical war exceding anything imaginable today. The questioning member proposed that the speech, made Feb. 19, might have been a threat to use gas.

"I am not sure that the passage of Goebbels' speech beafs the interpretation which you appear to attach to it," Mr. Attlee said, "but the position of the Government in regard to retaliation in the use of gas was made clear by the Prime Minister in a broadcast statement, May 10, 1942, and remains unchanged."

Mr. Churchill's statement, made in a radio address, said:

"I wish to make it plain that we shall treat the unprovoked use of poison gas against our Russian ally exactly as if it were used against ourselves and if we are satisfied that his new outrage has been committed by Hitler we will use our great and growing air superiority in the West to carry gas warfare on the largest possible scale far and wide against military objectives in Germany."

Mr. Churchill said Britain "was resolved not to use this odious weapon unless it is used first by the Germans," but asserted that the Soviet Government had expressed apprehension that the Germans might employ gas.

Yesterday, Reginald Purbrick, Conservative member of Parliament, asked that Mr. Churchill notify the German people that Britain has "sufficient stock of death-dealing gas to destroy the whole population of Germany, civilian as well as military."

Shorter Shirt Tails To Mean 'Shortened' Price

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Savings in manufacturing costs resulting from the streamlining of men's shirts and pajamas must be passed along to consumers, the Office of Price Administration has ruled.

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February 24, 1943

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Sincerely yours,

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President

"Help maintain our way of life"
"Buy more War Savings Stamps and Bonds"

Total Warfare for Reich Demanded by Nazi Leaders

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Uncertainty still prevails regarding the reactions of German military and popular circles to the continued catastrophic reverses on the Russian front.

Many rumors, as the result, encircle the world concerning the effects produced upon Hitler's position and upon general German morale.

As far as the German home and public are concerned the situation is completely changed in that they now receive news of military disasters without any previous "preparations" from the Propaganda Ministry.

Russia's might and cunning seem to be almost overemphasized so as to strengthen the popular will to total warfare without any satisfactory reasons why the hitherto invincible Reich armies now collapse.

Goebbels' Tune Changed

The Stalingrad, Rostov, and Kharkov losses have produced such a serious situation that Nazi leaders are obviously acting upon the assumption that the mass of the population will accept almost any extreme measures with resignation.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels converted his recent speech at the Sportpalast to the Gauleiters and Storm Troopers into a frenzied appeal, many paragraphs of which started with "the British say"—an almost unbelievable contrast with speeches of a few months ago which considered British statements unworthy of consideration.

The extent to which Hitler's personal prestige has been affected among the German population by all this is too early to gauge, though reliable reports indicate increased criticism of his incapacity in military affairs with the drawing of comparisons among the older generation with the lesser interference of Kaiser Wilhelm II in World War I.

Cream of Army Defeated

Under present conditions it is impossible for Dr. Goebbels to continue his earlier campaign methods which in case of reverses could attribute them to the failure of the Reich's satellite troops like the Italians, Rumanians, and Hungarians for now the cream of the German Army—S S Army Corps of the Reich and the Adolf Hitler panzer divisions — have been thoroughly defeated at Kharkov in their worst catastrophe of this war.

Under such conditions very few Germans can continue to accept the version of a strategic retreat and the consequences on morale will be tremendous.

Combined with Dr. Goebbels "fear of Bolshevik terror" propaganda line it will considerably increase that fatalistic note in German character which already observers report is evident among Germans in neutral countries as they realize that for the second time in a generation the Reich is heading "through a zenith of triumph to an abyss of despairing disaster."

Reprisals on Beneš' Friends

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in former Czechoslovakia where the State Secretary Karl Frank recently resorted to vengeance upon President Eduard Beneš for a broadcast to the Czech people by sending some of Dr. Beneš friends to a concentration camp and threatening still worse things if Dr. Beneš continued to tell his people the truth about the position of Germany today.

The effect upon the German High Command appears to have been that it has forced the Nazi Party to accept the fact of the position on the Russian front and to agree to share responsibility for the subsequent loss of prestige at home.

Nothing is heard about Hitler as to whether he is still real Commander of the German forces or merely the titular head.

Choice by Hitler Difficult

In past crises of this sort when the Führer has lacked ability how or where to lead he has generally become quite beside himself with rage for days on end and then restarted to establish a new position based upon his assessment of the forces and always choosing which he considered stronger.

Nowaday it is not so easy if it is between professional army leaders and Heinrich Himmler and the SS, but the seriousness of the situation will certainly prevent that issue coming to a head just now.

It will, however, not be possible to avoid Hitler's having to yield to the German High Command's decisions since the Führer's "intuitions" have had such disastrous results.

Promotions by Nazis

Whether Gen. Franz Halder, former Chief of the General Staff, returns or Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein is given real command or Gen.Curt Zeitzler who succeeded General Halder last fall and has proved to be a broken reed is dismissed, one thing is certain, viz, that even the Nazi leaders now realize that the war must be directed by professional soldiers of whom they have very few outstanding men.

Simultaneously, however, they continue to promote their own men to higher positions as indicated by the appointment of the most recent, Field Marshal Col. Gen. Wolfram von Richthofen, cousin of the famous Manfred von Richthofen of World War I.

The new Field Marshal was Chief of the General Staff [later Commander] of the German Condor Legion in Spain. He was responsible for the brutal destruction of Guernica.

In this war Field Marshal von Richthofen has been Commander of the Luftwaffe in the Crimea and is a special friend of Himmler. Needless to say he is a ruthless and extreme Nazi.

Prestige of SS Lowered

The effect of the SS of their losses in the recent Russian fighting cannot yet be measured either in numbers or morale, but it may reduce that organization's influence if the losses are great. And, further, it hitherto has not been able to gauge properly the effect which the losses of the past few months has produced among the fighting soldiers.

As Reich armies are forced to retreat nearer their own frontiers this will be an all-important issue. Combined with it will be the attitude of foreign workers in Germany, who today number one in four of all German workers.

Meanwhile, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Himmler have not been idle. The Landwacht established one year ago as a new gendarmerie is now operating, and a Stadtwacht is to be established for towns, so that soon there will be "a policeman behind every German" who dares to think of other things than total warfare.

Canadian Farmers Get Replacements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 24—Farmers will immediately get replacements for tractors, combines and such heavy farm equipment, although this does not cover tires for farm trucks or other agricultural carriers, it was announced at the recent annual meeting here of the Canadian Plowmen's Association.

Some 300 dairy farmers are prepared to hire some 3,000 anti-Nazi German prisoners now in internment camps, and Alex MacLaren, farm service division, Ontario Department of Agriculture, said that negotiations for such a step are now under way with the Department of National Defense. These men are mainly German seamen who have not been resident in Germany for many years.

At the present time the Government authorities wish to send them to areas where supervision can be provided in numbers rather than scatter them throughout the province.

Change in Accent Disturbs British

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The influence of American and Canadian accents on the speech of British children is becoming worrisome to Geoffrey Whitworth, Director of the British Drama League.

So many North American soldiers are stationed in the English country districts that the traditional British manner of speech is being affected, Mr. Whitworth said.

The League has begun the making of phonograph records of the traditional British accent in order to preserve it.

Canadian 'Y' Carries On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canadian Y. M. C. A. activities are being carried on at 635 separate locations in Alaska, Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland, with more than 2,000 posts in operation in the United Kingdom and the Near East, said James Murdoch, chairman of the War Services Executive Committee, reported to the recent annual meeting of the National Council. In addition, recreational equipment and supplies for use among airmen in India and Ceylon have been furnished through Y. M. C. A. representatives there.

Thirty tons of supplies were shipped into Labrador during October, he said.

Soviet Juggernaut Rolls On

Associated Press Radiophoto

Russians Take Over Kharkov Railway Station

A Soviet mortar crew rushes across a snowy platform of a railway station in one of the key cities in the German defense setup following the retreat and evacuation of the Nazis.

Quebec Legislature to Survey Schooling

QUEBEC, Feb. 24 (AP)—Members of the Quebec Legislature will be asked "to express an opinion as to the expediency of making school attendance free and compulsory for children between six and 14 years of age," it was forecast Feb. 23 in the speech from the throne at opening of the fourth wartime session of Quebec's 21st Legislature.

The speech, read by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Eugene Fiset, also forecast that the Legislature would be asked to establish "a provincial system of health insurance applicable to the rural as well as to the urban population. . . ."

The speech said members would be asked to set up a social welfare commission to "find a solution to problems arising in that field." They will be asked "to decide if it is now expedient to set up an economic advisory council to deal with postwar problems."

The speech said that the Government "desires to give very special attention to the welfare of the family which is the foundation of Christian society. For that reason it has found it expedient to increase the allowances granted to needy mothers and it intends to give first consideration to the protection of the family in studying any plan of social security."

Australian Industry at Wartime Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 24—Munitions Minister Norman Makin, who was faced a year ago with the difficult problem of finding equipment with which to repel a threatened Japanese invasion, now reveals that the Australian Army in some instances is being supplied with more equipment than it can absorb.

Australia was asked to develop its armament program on a scale vast enough not only to equip its own forces but also to provide much of the equipment of the British Empire forces in the Indian and Pacific zones. Until Singapore fell, the plan was for Australia ultimately to be responsible for the supply of all Allied nations forces east of the Suez.

Australian wartime production now has reached the peak and with its planned outlet restricted as a result of changes in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, local shortages have been turned into surpluses in certain directions.

New Weapons

Industry now is turning to production of new weapons, thereby widening the field of activity for factory workers. Naturally, Australia will not be expected to continue its heavy armament munitions production after the war.

Some conservatives may expect it to scrap its new factories so that thousands who joined the industrial army may go back to rural occupations. But those who look for this scrapping of new factories, with its accompanying sacrifice of the industrial advance made in the war years, may be doomed to disappointment.

Australians, while realizing the need for maintaining proper balance between primary and secondary industries, are determined to transform into peacetime production as many as possible of their wartime factories. It is realized that other countries probably are similarly determined and that there remains for solution the problem of how the resultant output may be sold profitably.

Tariff Restrictions

Australia might be able to find within its own borders a market for most of its increased manufactures if it were left with the protection of high tariff walls. There is a growing feeling, however, that those walls may fall under the trumpet blast of the Atlantic Charter.

The shrewd veteran, former Prime Minister William Morris Hughes, uttered just such a warning this week when he said, "What the peace-treaty terms will be we don't know, but there is reason to believe strong efforts will be made to break down the narrow policy of economic nationalism and substitute one embodying the principles governing relations between good neighbors. Among other things, this would prohibit high tariffs on imports from signatory countries, impose penal duties on imports from nonsignatories, and assure free access to raw materials."

Indeed, there is increasing awareness of the need for a full realization of the implications of the Atlantic Charter so that there may be evolved plans which will enable Australia to make its fullest national development compatible with the fact it is a party to the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration.

Australian House Defeats Service Bill

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 24

A bill from the Senate Opposition designed to remove all restrictions on the use of Australian militiamen overseas was defeated today on the first reading in the House of Representatives. The vote was 34 to 29.

Stalin Confident United Power Will Smash the Enemy

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Premier Stalin, replying to a message from President Roosevelt congratulating the Red Army on its 25th anniversary, expressed confidence Feb. 23 that the enemy "will be smashed by the united power of our countries and all freedom loving peoples."

The text of Stalin's reply, as recorded by the Soviet monitor here, follows:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your friendly message on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Red Army and for your high estimation of its military successes.

"I share your confidence that these successes open the way to the final defeat of our common enemy, which must and will be smashed by the united power of our countries and all freedom loving peoples."

Loses Citizenship

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—Federal Judge Allen B. Hannay has canceled the United States citizenship of Dr. Heinrich Meyer, former Rice Institute professor and native of Germany. The court order said Dr. Meyer obtained his citizenship in 1935 through fraud.

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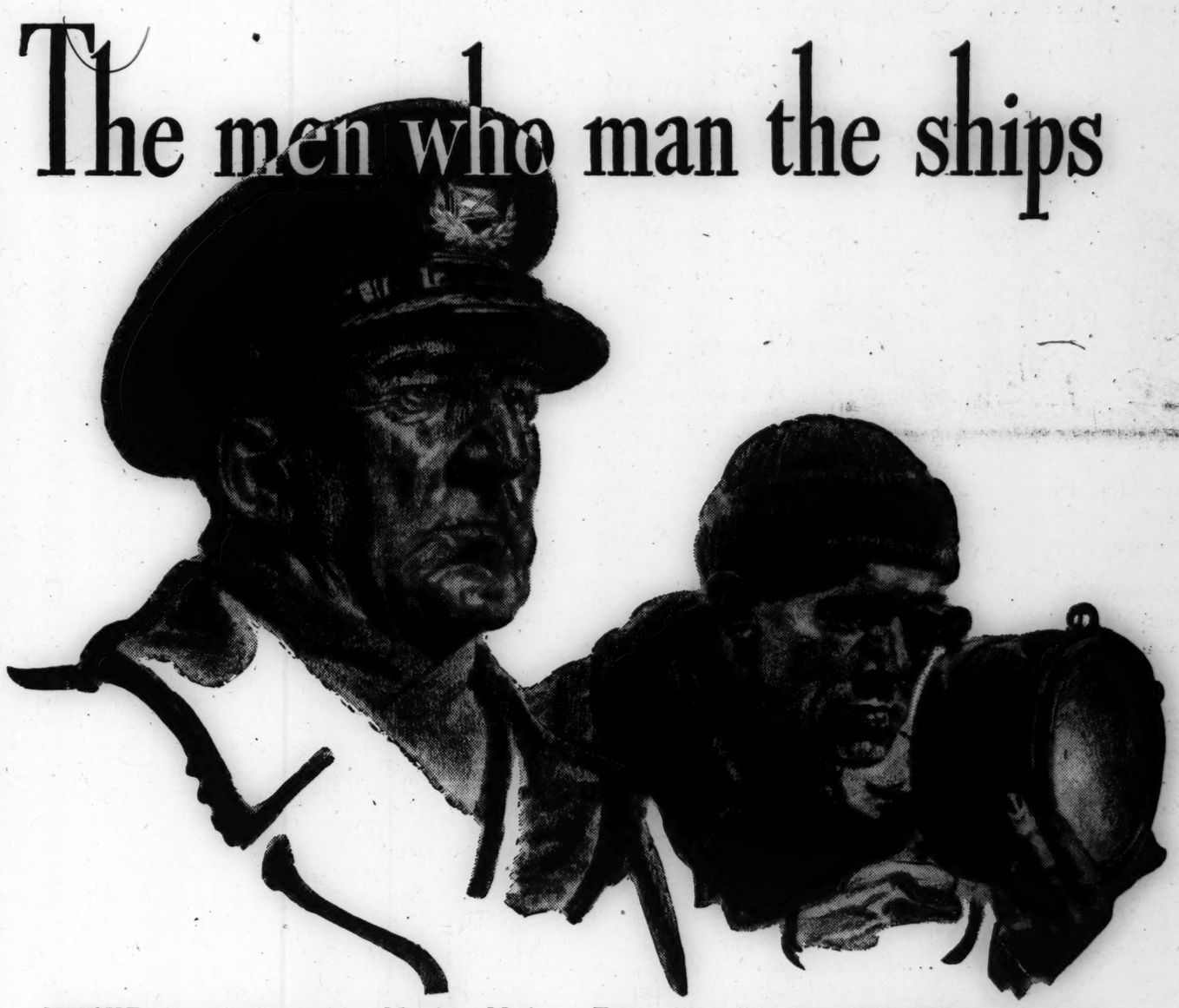

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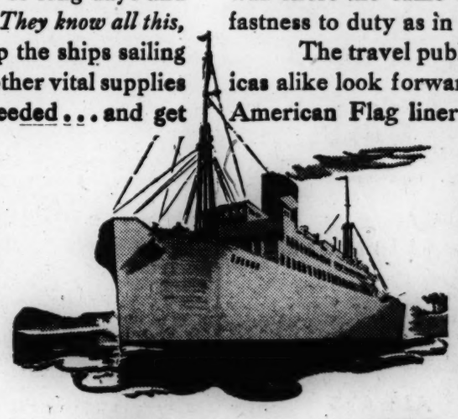
Today ships of the Great White Fleet are dressed in fighting gray. Their passenger accommodations and refrigerated holds contribute to the successful prosecution of the war. And the men who served aboard them in times of peace still tread their decks, giving to the grim war effort the same qualities of experience and steadfastness to duty as in the past.

The travel public and the merchants of the Americas alike look forward to the day when these gracious American Flag liners may once more ply a peaceful Caribbean. Meanwhile, all honor to the officers and men of the Merchant Marine. Theirs is the strength and courage that delivers the goods of war be the going ever so perilous. These men are heroes all. We of the United Fruit Company are proud of them . . . as is every red-blooded American!



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Yugoslavia: Will Peril Bring Unity?

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—While the Soviet and the Yugoslav Governments are examining their dispute about the respective merits and demerits of Chetnicks and Partisans through normal diplomatic channels, large-scale battles are understood to be raging between Soviet-supported Partisans and Axis forces in Bosnia.

The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile said the Germans, apparently fearing that Yugoslavia may be one of the points of an Allied invasion of the continent, also had launched a major campaign intended to drive Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetnik army from the plains area and restore control of the main railways.

Severe fighting is in progress throughout the country, it was said.

The Government-in-Exile quoted Zagreb headquarters of the puppet Ustachi as claiming that General Mikhailovitch had been driven back into the mountain areas whence his army recently had emerged.

According to the Swedish newspaper Svenka Dagbladet, both the Partisans and General Mikhailovitch possess aircraft. As Axis sources claim that one Partisan airplane has been captured, the report presumably may be accepted as true.

The Partisans, on their side, admit evacuating the town of Bihac, northwest of Bosnia, which had been their headquarters for some time, but declare that fighting still is going on in the vicinity and that their troops are everywhere counterattacking.

[The Moscow Radio reported in a broadcast picked up by CBS in New York that Yugoslav guerrillas had wiped out 1,500 German and Italian troops during the past two weeks and had been engaged in "heavy fighting" against the occupation forces.]

In one district they claim to have surrounded a considerable German force.

Meanwhile the Partisans have issued through the free Yugoslavia radio station a statement of their war aims. These include, in addition to driving out the Axis, such noncommunistic things as guar-

They also recognize the national rights not only of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovens, but also of the Macedonians.

As a majority of the Serbs do not admit that the Macedonians are a separate nationality, it is easy to understand how the Partisans have clashed with Serb Chetniks.

It is, in fact, gradually becoming clear, as has been apparent to some observers here for some time, that the quarrel is largely a revival of the old racial rivalries which King Alexander tried to settle by destroying all racial boundaries, doing away with the original basis of the triune kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovens, and substituting the unitary state of Yugoslavia.

If this is so, it follows that the first problem to be settled before General Mikhailovitch on the one side and Partisan leaders on the other can bury the hatchet is a postwar constitution of Yugoslavia.

These are questions on which there is understood to be only a sketchy degree of unanimity in the ranks of the Yugoslav Government in London. Recent Cabinet changes do not seem to have brought much of a change in this respect. The present Government, like its predecessor, is committed "in principle" to a federation, but there are said to be wide divergencies as to what powers should be delegated to the constituent parts and what should remain as the prerogative of the central government—such divergencies in fact that some members seem to want to retain the unitary basis under a federal disguise.

Though the situation is highly obscure, experts do see some redeeming features. One is the fact that both Chetniks and Partisans are fundamentally anti-Axis.

Experts, therefore, draw the conclusion that one day both sides will realize that if they don't come to an agreement, there never again will be a Yugoslavia.

Anti-Hungary Tide Rising in Bucharest

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 24

Advices from Hungary today reported a new outbreak of anti-Hungarian demonstrations in Rumania after a month of comparative calm.

Songs with such provocative titles as "We'll March to Budapest Again" and "Lead Us Back to Transylvania" are being sung with enthusiasm nightly in Bucharest cafes, Hungarian dispatches said.

They pointed out, however, that neither the official Rumanian radio nor the press has renewed the propaganda campaign in which they participated last summer when anti-Hungarian demonstrations were most intense.

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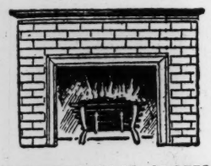

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The Faces of Courage

Associated Press

Waacs Among Survivors of Torpedoed Transport

These survivors of a ship sinking shared cramped quarters of a destroyer after they were picked up from lifeboats. In the right foreground is Waac Mattie Pinetter and in center foreground is Waac Ruth Briggs, with braids of hair around her head. Most of the passengers, including United States and British nurses, were rescued from the British transport which was torpedoed at sea en route to Africa. The picture was taken by Margaret-Bourke White, who was aboard the torpedoed ship.

Cash Carried In Hip Pockets Found Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The public has plenty of money in its checking account to pay its whole wartime tax bill with billions left over.

Furthermore, what with an all-time, precedent-shattering accumulation of what economists call "liquid savings"—but which anxious Federal officials describe as "hip-pocket dynamite"—the possibility of the explosive release of billions of dollars in an inflationary buying spree is revealed in latest Government records.

The American people now have on hand $28,900,000,000 of so-called liquid savings, an all-time high.

This means money in wallets, in cash books, in checking accounts, in Government securities, and certain other items which can be turned readily into the purchase of the diminishing supply of consumer's goods. This is far and away the highest average on record.

The figure at the end of 1942 is almost three times as big as at the end of 1941, and seven times greater than it was at the end of 1940. Furthermore, through every quarter of 1942 the figure had been increasing.

Officials are seriously concerned. It appears that the American people, as one man, began putting money aside for expected high taxes when the war started. But now it is found the figure saved is much greater than needed to pay the taxes.

The Treasury is urging the public to step up and pay taxes, but the same mass movement is keeping the money back, apparently till the last moment. Talk of the Ruml Plan has convinced hundreds of thousands of persons that taxes are going to be less than supposed, it is believed.

But that is only a minor part of the problem. The real danger, as the Securities and Exchange Commission already has warned is the inflationary effect of this "liquid" spending power, over and above the call of taxes.

Part of the sum was absorbed in War Bonds, but not in proportion to the total accumulation. Old debts were paid, too, figures indicate, but this cushion has about disappeared.

Crack Pennsy Train Rammed at Wilmington

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad's crack passenger train "The Cavalier," heavily crowded and stopped for a signal, was rammed from the rear by a speeding switch engine and two passenger coaches today and 57 passengers and crewmen were injured, six seriously.

Troops for Farm Labor Only Stopgap to Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Disclosure that the Army will start immediate use of troops for emergency harvesting of crops has taken the sharp edge off the farm-labor problem, but has solved neither the problem nor the struggle involved in drafting fathers into the 11,000,000 armed force.

The Army, through Lieut. Gen. Joseph R. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, made it clear to a Senate committee yesterday that use of Army labor battalions will be for emergencies in the fields, forests, and mines only and will not solve all the problems of the general farmer who has lost his hired men to the military service or war plants and at best has only the promise of unskilled help this summer.

Second phase of the manpower problem still causing deep concern on Capitol Hill is the War Manpower Commission's decision to overlook dependency in drafting men for military service, now that financial protection has been made, and to put men where they can contribute most to the war.

First farm job to be performed by the Army under the program just approved by President Roosevelt will be the harvesting of the long staple cotton crop in Arizona, of key concern to the Army, which needs fine cotton fiber.

The soldiers will move to the farms and forests in military groups and not under individual furloughing as war done in World War I. Manpower officials here explain that individual furloughs caused dissatisfaction among other soldiers' families back home and farmers did not always get satisfactory service.

Under the World War II plan, soldiers will go to farms under their own officers. The Army will furnish their rations, shelter, and pay. Wages paid by the farmers will be put to a war use to be determined by the Manpower Commission or the Department of Agriculture.

Use of the Army for farm work was authorized by President Roosevelt after Manpower and Agriculture officials advised him that it would be impossible to reach an 11,000,000 quota for the armed forces and still have enough labor on the farms to meet food goals this year.

Officials are anxious to have it pointed out to farmers, however, that the new program will not mean they can write in and get two or three helpers to take the place of hired men who have gone off to war or into munitions plants. Use of soldiers will be confined to large-scale emergencies—such as the harvesting of a fruit, or soybean, or other crop essential to the progress of the war. The Army, General McNarney made clear, cannot promise to furnish trained farm workers.

President Roosevelt corroborated General McNarney's announcement of the availability of troops for farm service at his regular press conference yesterday, but made it clear that they will be withdrawn in such a way as to not interfere with combat duties.

The Army's consent to let its men help out in the farm-labor crisis has not entirely wiped out opposition on Capitol Hill to the 11,000,000 armed force.

"I just don't believe the people of this country are going to stand for any such mobilization," Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, onetime leading isolationist in the Senate, declared at the Senate food hearing before which General McNarney appeared.

Senator Wheeler indicated that he was in agreement with the purpose of the Kilday bill making the War Department draft all single men before married men with children.

Manpower officials point out that the Kilday bill is almost meaningless as regards priorities for unmarried men, since almost all of these now have been drafted. Selective Service now proposes to select men on the basis of essentiality of their contribution to the war effort instead of on dependency considerations.

A bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, "mother" of the Waacs, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national farm corps composed of youths and women to relieve the manpower shortage in skilled farm labor. The members would be put in uniform and trained in Government-sponsored camps and colleges for farm work.

Can't Keep Books For the Government

FRUITLAND, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—The owner of the largest general store on Maryland's fertile eastern shore said yesterday he could not "be a bookkeeper for the government" and was liquidating the business.

J. Brice Long, co-owner of the store with his brother Conrad, described the point rationing system as a climax of red tape which he said made business virtually impossible.

"If you've seen the papers the last few days," he said, "you know why I'm going out of business. I can't be a bookkeeper for the government."

House Naval Affairs Group Finds Absenteeism 'Ugly' Fact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee, approving a work-or-fight principle, blamed war plant employees today for laying off work to such an extent that "we are not doing a good enough job to win this war."

"The workers in our war plants, for causes which we have not yet ascertained, are not on the job long enough, steady enough, reliably enough," the Committee reported.

Describing such absenteeism as "a very ugly situation," it recommended transfer of absentee workers into the armed forces if the condition cannot be corrected.

The Committee's stand was stated in a report, prepared by Representative Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas, requiring officers of Navy yards and stations to supply information to local draft boards on the number of days each man of draft age is absent from his job without prior authorization.

The report embraced a letter from the Navy Department giving figures on the prevalence of workers failing to report for their jobs, especially on Saturdays and Mondays.

The Committee report said, in part:

"We have not yet plainly and accurately analyzed the reasons for absenteeism in industry in general.

"However, we do know that in 81 commercial shipyards, employing almost 90 per cent of all wage earners engaged in new construction in commercial yards, 7.8 per cent of all man-hours were lost as a result of absenteeism during the month of October, 1942. The average time lost from absenteeism in the midweek of October amounted to four hours a week for each wage earner on the pay rolls of these shipyards.

"In some yards, the rate of absenteeism reached from 14 to 18 per cent and in one yard the absentee rate was between 20 and 30 per cent.

"A most serious aspect of this situation is the fact that the tendency toward absenteeism is increasing.

"If there are workers on the job who cannot, will not, and do not produce, we must find out why. When we do find out why, we will be in a position either to correct the conditions which are causing absenteeism; or if the conditions cannot be corrected, then to transfer the absentee workers into the armed forces."

Control of Three C's Envisaged In World Political Association

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Creation of a "world political association" and international control of the three C's—currency, commodities, and commerce—was envisaged in a postwar political and economic plan charted by the Minister of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in a speech at the Guild Hall today.

One of labor's three representatives in the War Cabinet, Mr. Morrison has been assuming in recent speeches on postwar policy a role akin to that of Vice-President Wallace of the United States.

He told his audience that Britain, the United States, Russia, and China—as wielders of "the sword of world justice and sovereignty"—after the war must mobilize the free peoples to create a world political association.

Such an association, Mr. Morrison added, should be "fully representative, with the unified resolve to work out and implement a positive policy and possessing a force fully sufficient to achieve its purposes and restrain those who would impede them."

Such a force would mean a civil inspection and control by an agency backed by a "moderate military force," he said.

Mr. Morrison added: "We have a fine means of organizing monetary relationships that will foster an expanding world trade, instead of emphasizing nationalist obstacles." He advocated "international control of investment."

Discussing Britain's role in this program, Mr. Morrison said, "In particular, we could develop and cement friendship between Russia and America."

Dummies With Wooden Guns On Rooftops 'Guard' Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Representative Harold L. Cooley (D) of North Carolina said on the House floor today that antiaircraft "guns" mounted on the roof of congressional office buildings are made of wood and that soldiers stationed there are "dummies."

"We are being protected by wooden guns and decoy soldiers," he declared, after telling the House that he made a personal inspection tour of the rooftops to check up on the "protection" provided for members of Congress.

"In high heavens," Mr. Cooley shouted. "Why have they been placed over our head. I am something of a duck hunter, and when I place out decoys, I expect to attract ducks. And when I place out decoy soldiers and decoy guns, I would expect to attract enemy planes."

Mr. Cooley took the floor while the House was considering a billion-dollar naval shore construction bill to express the hope that none of the money was to be used for "painted ships upon painted oceans—or for wooden guns."

Mr. Cooley said he climbed to the roof of the new House Office Building to satisfy his curiosity after inquiring the calibre of the guns from a member of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Told they were of 50 calibre, he said he replied, "Are you sure, John?"

The House roared with laughter.

"I'm not so concerned over how many wooden guns we have as how many wooden congressmen," broke in Representative Fred L. Cradford (R) of Michigan.

The House chuckled.

"This is downright serious," Mr. Cooley continued.

He said he had made his inspection trip in broad daylight and in civilian clothes, and "nobody stopped me. Nobody fired at me."

He reminded his colleagues, however, that when they entered the front door of the House Office Buildings after 5 p. m., they were ordered to halt and produce credentials to soldiers.

Asserting that there are "a dozen other" entrances to the bulding left unguarded, he added in tones of deep sarcasm: "I suppose that they think all the saboteurs are going in the front door."

Record Baby Crop in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Census Bureau estimated that 3,000,000 babies were born in the United States last year, the largest number in any year in the nation's history.

The previous record was in 1921, when 2,950,000 were born. The 1942 record compared with estimated births of 2,715,000 in 1941 and 2,550,000 in 1940.

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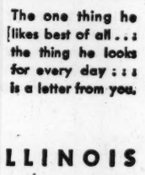

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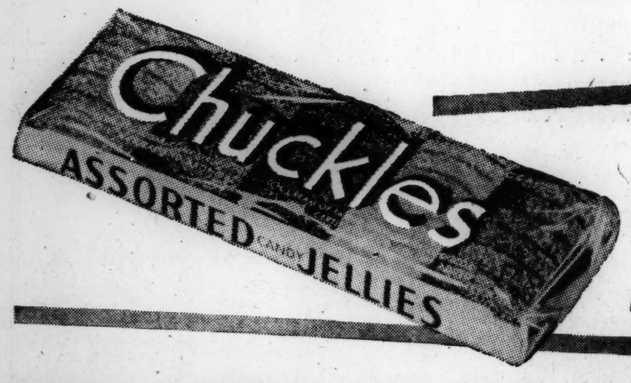

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BOSTON

Setback in Tunisia; Why U. S. Force Was Delayed

Continued from Page 1

operate a shuttle service which, according to authoritative estimates, brings over 1,500 troops nightly. More and more the Germans in North Africa are coming to rely on planes for the transport of both men and equipment.

After the fall of Tripoli, General Montgomery had to wait for supplies before he could embark on any further operations. The port of Tripoli had to be cleared so that convoys could enter and unload; food and gasoline had to be brought up as well as ammunition. The Eighth Army is 100 per cent mechanized and every vehicle from the tanks to jeeps and peeps needed a good overhauling after flogging across hundreds of miles of desert. Many of the tanks in particular needed new tracks and new motors, the maximum life of a tank engine under the best conditions being about 1,400 miles without overhaul.

Closer to Supply Lines

Rommel on the other hand was constantly falling back on his own supply line and when he got to Tunis he found awaiting him an additional fully equipped panzer division, the Tenth, plus sufficient new equipment to completely re-outfit his veterans of the Twenty-First Division.

This new stuff included not only the familiar Mark 4 specials, next to the American-built General Sherman the best medium tank so far produced, but also heavily armored Mark 6's with the 88 millimeter gun. Rather than turn on the battle-wise veterans of the Eighth Army, Rommel chose to try his new toys out on the green American troops.

From the outset of the Tunis operations the leaders of the Eighth Army, from Montgomery down, strove to better liaison with the forces in French North Africa. The latter, they felt, could profit from the experience of the Eighth Army, which had been through a long and costly school.

The Eighth Army was routed in June because, in the words of Major General Doorman-Smith, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's Chief of Staff, "compared to the Germans, a race of professional soldiers, we are still enthusiastic amateurs." Having spent considerable time before then with the men in the field I could not agree with the General entirely. Even then the Eighth Army had thousands of men who had been through two major campaigns who knew their jobs, were completely fearless and devoted, and, man for man, were equal or superior to the German soldier.

Able Officer Corps Vital

If the Battle of Knightsbridge or of the "Cauldron" were lost last June it was not because the tankmen or gunners didn't know and do their jobs. It was the leadership, the staff, and the general level of the officer corps that fell short of the mark; that were amateurish. There had been, on the whole, too much of politics and nepotism and not enough of the merit system in appointments.

The officer corps is the steel framework of any army. Raw troops led by able generals and competent officers will make a better showing, other things being equal, than seasoned troops with bad generals, incompetent officers.

This was conspicuously demonstrated at Alamein where some of the best work was done by such regiments as the Gordon and the Seaforth Highlanders, new to the desert, and the Sherwood Rangers, also new to the desert, who only recently converted from horses to tanks.

What transformed the defeated amateur army of last July into the victorious army that smashed the Afrika Korps in November was a complete shakeup not only of the top leadership of the entire officer corps. One of Montgomery's first concerns was to weed out the deadwood and appoint or promote men who had proved their competence.

Time-Worn Tricks Used

The Eighth Army could have readily spared a substantial number of competent officers with combat experience familiar with Afrika Korps tactics for service with the forces in French North Africa. Had this been done the people on the other side might have made a better showing and avoided needless sacrifices, instead of learning things the hard way from the ground up.

As it is, latest dispatches from Tunisia point out that Rommel achieved his latest successes by using all the familiar time-worn tricks.

There were the carefully disguised nests of 88 millimeter antitank guns, the wedgeshaped armor of high velocity, armor-piercing antitank artillery. This same defect formations, the decoy tanks, the "noisy dive bombers."

There was, above all a deficiency in numbers of tanks and guns. This contributed heavily to all British reverses prior to the Alamein breakthrough. It was only recently corrected, though the Germans had long been equipped with antitank guns, 88 and 105 millimeter, powerful enough and accurate enough to stop any tank ever made. That the American forces should have been weak in fire power, especially in easily defensible mountain passes, is hard to explain and impossible to justify.

But reluctance to accept the experience and advice of others is a common human failing that is shared in military circles, where it is often made a point of professional even national pride. Unfortunately it is sometimes paid for in human lives.

German Tanks Adequate

A part of the Allied lack of military success in Tunisia may be ascribed to the circumstance that the armored units of Lieut. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson's British First Army in the northern sector are up against the latest German medium and heavy tanks with English-built Valentines and Crusaders, which are woefully inadequate.

Lest this be taken as a snap judgment I quote the opinion of the Commander of one of the veteran tank regiments in the Seventh Armored Division, a man who has been in the thick of every major engagement, whose name I am not at liberty to reveal. He told me that the use of these tanks with their thin armor and vulnerable tracks against the Germans, was a waste of good crews. They were, he said, "worse than useless," and added, "I'd rather have the old American Stuarts any day."

Movements in North Africa are seriously affecting the entire Allied offensive timetable adopted at Casablanca. The Germans have staked heavily on this delaying action. While they may be running short of manpower in terms of the millions required in Russia they still are prepared to expend tens of thousands on holding their African bridgehead.

The new co-ordinated North African command with a wealth of experience at its fingertips should prove more than a match for the old "desert fox." The pity is that it was not established in time to avoid the present situation.

'Freedom of Religion'

Norman Rockwell

Pledged to World by Democracies

"Freedom of Religion," the second of the "Four Freedoms" paintings by Norman Rockwell, appears in full color in the Feb. 27 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Eighth Army's March For British Cinemas

Recorded by CBS

London, Feb. 24

The story of the British Eighth Army's march from Egypt right across to Tunisia will be retold in "thousands of British cinemas next month," the British Radio reported.

"While the march was going on cameramen of the Army Film Unit kept right up with the forward troops and tanks to get the best pictures; in fact, they were so keen that at one time they actually had got ahead and reached Tobruk an hour before the Eighth Army did," continued the radiocast. "An RAF film unit was on the job, too. The film is called 'Desert Victory.'"

All Washington Is Guessing What Stalin Meant

Continued from Page 1

pose of conquest of foreign countries."

The inclusion of both these remarks in a single speech was enough to make a number of persons in Washington begin to fear the immediate opening of diplomatic pourparlers between Russia and at least someone in Germany; perhaps not Hitler, but if not then the German High Command.

Those quarters which felt this apprehension were the same ones where most credence also was being given to rumors current around here for the past three days that Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, has been recalled to Moscow as an expression of displeasure over the absence of a second front in Europe and the alleged smallness of lend-lease aid to Russia.

It is, of course, possible to read an entirely different meaning into the Red Army anniversary order. Assume, first, that it was intended exclusively for domestic Russian consumption—and sort of national pep talk.

Statement Interpreted

The statement that the Red Army was not created for the purpose of conquest of foreign countries is written in the past tense and refers, grammatically, to the period when the Red Army was being formed. If taken in the past tense, it means just what American holiday orators mean when they say that America is determined to defend its own borders, but has no desire to interfere with any man outside those borders. It is only if one chooses to read a future implication into the remark that it seems to have a disturbing meaning.

Should such implications be seen in these and similar remarks?

Among those who have kept the closest tab on internal events in Russia and whose professional function it is to be as fully informed as possible about Soviet trends and Soviet intentions, the views are as follows:

1. Soviet foreign policy has an almost perfect record for skillful pursuance of whatever policy is most to the advantage of Soviet national interest.

2. Any attempt to forecast Soviet behavior should be made in terms of Soviet-Russian national interest, not in terms of any chance phrases picked out of current speeches or statements or newspaper articles from inside the Russian frontier.

3. The phrases are often intriguing and sometimes act as signposts. On this occasion of Stalin's order of the day the importance attached to the second-front phrase probably is much exaggerated.

Within Soviet Pattern

4. However, it is noteworthy that this phrase coupled with the "nonconquest" phrase keep the entire speech within the general pattern of Soviet public documents which has been unchanged for many months. That pattern includes the absence of public statements which would make it difficult or embarrasing for the Russian Government to break off the war with Germany under certain conditions.

So far as the public record is concerned, the disappearance of Hitler from personal power in Germany and the abandonment of all Russian soil by German armies would be enough to satisfy the conditions laid down time and again in official Soviet committments to the Russian people. And the "absence of the second front" is always the potential argument for dissolving contractual obligations to Allies.

In other words, Russia's position, diplomatically speaking, is what any professional foreign office tries to achieve, flexible. So far as the public record is concerned, the Soviet Government is in a position to follow any one of a number of courses as changing events may change national interest just as the State Department in Washington or the British Foreign Office in London have done within diplomatic memory.

If the two specially noted phrases in Stalin's order of the day had a meaning for external consumption, therefore, it is most probable that it was for the purpose of keeping the Soviet position flexible.

What careful students of Russian affairs keep pointing out is that one must not make the mistake of assuming that any policy is going to be pursued just because Moscow keeps the possibility of taking that line open.

Middle Course Possible

Apply this background thinking to the immediate situation and it merely makes speculation as to Russia's course more vague. Actually the feeling here among those in the best position to judge about Russia's future course is that in all probability Stalin intends, and will, carry on with the war until not only Hitler, but also the offensive military power of Germany is broken.

The other extreme possibility of accepting a separate peace with Germany is not ruled out of the picture entirely. But it is considered the least plausible line of speculation. What is perfectly possible is a middle course.

Stalin might be satisfied to let his own front settle down into a state of relative inactivity while the western powers took over the heavier part of the load of fighting Hitler. Suppose Germany decides to go on the defensive in Russia in order to launch a big counterattack in the West—against Britain, perhaps, or down through Spain.

What would Russia do? The best guess is that Stalin would consider the opportunity to rest and supply his armies one which was well-deserved.

U. S. Calls Food Conference

Continued from Page 1

ernment-subsidized storage, help check farm prices from dropping below production costs.

At his press conference Mr. Roosevelt explained that the meeting probably would follow the pattern of the World Wheat Conferences in London in 1934 and in Washington in 1939 when only the war prevented implementing the important agreements which we reached.

The President emphasized that the United Nations food conference would be entirely apart from the immediate matters of relief which are in the hands of foreign relief and rehabilitation organization headed by former Governor Herbert Lehman.

One correspondent remarked that on Capitol Hill Congress appeared to be more interested in the immediate food problem of the United States and the President's reply was to ask the reporters if any of them were starving. He said he was sure no one in the United States would starve and that American deprivations would be slight compared with what many allies in other parts of the world were experiencing.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment when asked whether Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church was on a mission for him or carrying any message to the Vatican. He said it would be inappropriate for him to say anything on this but added that Archbishop Spellman's primary purpose was to visit military and naval establishments in his capacity as chaplain-bishop.

Accord for Labor Stranded

Continued from Page 1

unions. This roused resentment in George Meany, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, and Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. Vice-President, who was one of Sir Walter's hosts, and they promptly issued a statement reiterating the A. F. of L. position.

The situation all began last May when Sir Walter, in behalf of the T. U. C., invited the A. F. of L., as representative of American labor to join in the proposed alliance with Soviet trade unionism. While the T. U. C. is a conservative organization, strongly hostile to Communism, it hoped to better relations between the United Nations by the step.

Executives of the C. I. O. and the Railway Brotherhoods promptly cabled to Sir Walter expressing interest in the proposal but protesting the form in which it was couched under which the A. F. of L. would select representatives from "any other bona fide trade union body" instead of giving representation on equal terms.

Refusal of the T. U. C. to alter its policy is one of the twin rocks on which the project has foundered, the other being A. F. of L.'s refusal to go along. Sir Walter told the C. I. O. and Railway Brotherhoods that it was felt that the matter was "within the province of the A. F. of L."

In his speech in New York Tuesday Sir Walter said:

"We haven't succeeded in getting the American labor movement to this position" (of joining the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee) "but we have gotten somewhere. I'm hopeful that a solution will be found to make all elements of American labor come into common partnership with Soviet labor for the prosecution of the war."

The Meany-Woll reply to Sir Walter was issued before leaving the lunchroom. It reiterated the rebuff just given the T. U. C. proposal by the A. F. of L. Executive Council last month at Miami, attended by Sir Walter.

British diplomatic representatives look on Sir Walter's efforts with disfavor and hope that he will discontinue them.

James D. Carey, national secretary of the C. I. O., is shortly making a trip to Great Britain. One difficulty in better understanding is felt to be lack of appreciation in the T. U. C. of the deep fissure in American labor, and of the importance of the C. I. O., Railway Brotherhoods, and other independent groups, in the general trade union picture.

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British See Tunisia Setback Delaying Attack on Europe

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—The United Nations setback in Tunisia has had a distinctly sobering effect on the prevailing optimism here, and has heavily dampened expectations of an early second front on the West Coast of the European Continent. Two renewed appeals for such a second front in the West were launched yesterday, one by Lord Beaverbrook, in the House of Lords, and the other by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London.

Lord Beaverbrook's appeal was strongly criticized not only by a Government speaker but by a Labor spokesman, while Mr. Maisky's appeal found little echo in the press.

The reason is that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's successful thrust in Central Tunisia in the past week has brought British opinion on the military outlook sharply back to earth. Ever since the Casablanca Conference, there have been disturbing signs of overoptimism not only on the part of the general public, but of many usually well-informed military commentators. There has been a good deal of talk of the prospects of an early German collapse as a result of the Red Army's victories on the Russian Front.

Strategic Setback

The reversal inflicted on the American forces near Tebessa has thrown cold water on these daydreams. The view here now is that, although there is momentary improvement in the situation there, the peril is by no means past, and that this retreat of the Allies constitutes not merely a local defeat, but a significant strategic setback likely to impose serious delay on United Nations plans for getting at the Germans in other areas.

Comment here is that if the British and Americans have not been able to put into the field sufficiently numerous well-equipped forces to withstand the attack of the Axis armies, part of which has been transported by air and the other part which just completed a 1,500-mile retreat, then it was idle talk of carrying out the infinitely harder task of invading the Western Coast of the Continent.

Despite this more sober view, however, there still is strong feeling in some quarters that strategically the time is, nevertheless, ripe for forcing the Nazis to fight in the West while they are being so hard pressed in the East.

Twin Hammers

"The sooner Anglo-American forces begin to deliver hard blows against Nazi Germany in Europe, the sooner will Nazi Germany be placed between two powerful hammers knocking at her from the east and from the west, the sooner will come the hour of common victory," Mr. Maisky declared yesterday in opening an exhibition on 25 years of "The USSR and Red Army," organized by the Ministry of Information in London.

Mr. Maisky warned that it would be the "greatest error to think that Nazi Germany is on her last legs" and echoed Premier Joseph Stalin's statement in his order of the day to the Red Army in which he declared Russia was bearing the whole burden of the war because of the absence of any second front in the West.

There is considerable support here, especially in Leftist circles, for this view, and even more backing for Lord Beaverbrook's contention that the time to strike Germany is in the next few weeks or months at the most, before the Nazis have had time to recover from the Russian offensive and regroup their formations.

Advantages Cited

Lord Beaverbrook argued that a direct attack on the West Coast of Europe presented certain definite advantages over an attack via the Mediterranean, notably, of course, shorter lines of communications. He believed a combined land, sea, and air offensive had a good chance of success and would be made worth while by the advantage to the United Nations of seizing U-boat bases on the French coast, thus hitting the heaviest blow at U-boat warfare.

Lord Simon, Lord Chancellor, condemned Lord Beaverbrook's motion on the grounds that the Government obviously could not defend itself by saying anything about its plans. He referred to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement after the Casablanca Conference that "we have now a complete plan of action and this plan we are going to carry out in the next nine months."

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'Peek-a-Boo, I See You'

This crazy pattern on the window pane of a home in Queen's County, New York, was produced during the cold spell of more than a week ago and furnishes a fancy frame for the face of little Liline, who scans the winter scene from the comfortable warmth within.

20 of Clipper Still Missing

LISBON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Lisbon harbor police searched the Tagus River today for 20 persons missing after the crash of the Yankee Clipper here Monday evening at the end of a flight from New York.

Sixteen passengers and crewmen aboard the giant flying boat survived the crash, but one passed on later ashore. The bodies of three others were recovered yesterday.

Prominent entertainers, foreign correspondents and businessmen were listed among the passengers of the Yankee Clipper.

Two of the four know to have perished have been tentatively identified as H. Stanton Rush, of New York, First Officer on the plane, and Manuel Diaz of Pelham Manor, N. Y., a partner in the steamship agency of Garcia and Diaz.

Among passengers still missing were Ben Robertson, Foreign Correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, and Frank Cuhel, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an overseas reporter for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Mr. Robertson, a native of Clemson, S. C., joined the staff of the Herald Tribune about a month ago after leaving the New York Newspaper PM.

Mr. Cuhel became Mutual's correspondent in Batavia, Java, while serving as Far East representative of a commercial firm. After the Japanese invasion he served as MBS correspondent in Sydney, Australia. Other passengers not listed as identified survivors were:

Arthur A. Lee, an independent motion picture producer of Harrison, N. Y.; Harry G. Seidel, European representative of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Tamara Swann of New York, a singer known as "Tamara"; Roy Rognan of New York, member of the comedy dance team of Lorraine and Rognam. Mr. Rognan's wife and dancing partner, Jean Muriel, was listed among the survivors.

Among the identified surviving passengers are Walton W. Butterworth of Washington, First Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon; Ellen Jane Ross, a radio singer known as Jane Froman, of New York; Olga Witowski, an accordionist, of New York; Grace Genevieve Drysdale of New York; and Elsa Harris Silver, of New York.

Surviving crew members were listed as:

Captain R. O. D. Sullivan of Sanford, N. C., in charge of the Huge Pan American Flying Boat; D. M. Sanders of Port Washington, Long Island; R. J. Rowan, of Flushing, Long Island; W. H. Manning of Saint Auburns, N. Y.; J. C. Burn, of Jackson Heights, Long Island: a Casperini of New York; and M. W. Osterhaut of Jackson Heights.

Brewster Urges Swift Food Relief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, returned from a 10-day investigation of conditions in Puerto Rico, yesterday urged immediate action to get foodstuffs to the island and bolster the critical economic plight of the residents.

The Senator, a member of the five-man Senate Investigation Committee, said food and shipping lacks should be plugged at once, leaving the long-range policy of the United States toward its island possession for more deliberate action. Fifty thousand tons of foodstuffs are needed now, he said.

Conditions on the island, Senator Brewster said, "beggar description," adding, "You wouldn't believe that under the American flag such conditions would be permitted to exist."

Although the Committee talked with Government officials, including Gov. Rexford Tugwell, Senator Brewster said "We didn't dip into the Tugwell program" which prompted legislation in the House and Senate which would have the effect of ending Mr. Tugwell's term as governor.

Stabilized Pay Plan Submitted by Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—National economic stabilization leaders today had before them a Congress of Industrial Organizations proposal to declare a five-month moratorium on wage-increase demands based on cost-of-living rises—provided such rises were matched by nonnegotiable war bonds, set aside for workers by employers.

Advanced by the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, which said it had 450,000 members under contract with 800 plants, the plan also would be contingent upon the success of the current government stabilization program.

During the five-month period, the federal stabilization economy would be on trial, union officials explained. If representatives of government economic agencies, industry, and the union then found it had failed to achieve its stabilization goal, the workers would receive the pay increases in cash instead.

Mayor Kelly Renominated In Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Polling more than three-fourths of their respective party's vote in the lightest and quietest primary in years, Democratic Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Republican George B. McKibbin yesterday were named nominees for Chicago's mayoralty election April 6.

The four independent candidates, two Democratic and two Republican, trailed far behind the two regular party candidates—Mr. Kelly winning by a better than 5 to 1 margin and Mr. McKibbin by better than 3 to 1. Mr. Kelly, Mayor for the last 10 years, polled 79 per cent of the 600,871 Democratic mayoralty votes cast while Mr. McKibbin received 76.3 per cent of the 219,572 Republican ballots.

The total vote of approximately 820,000 was less than one-half of the registered vote. In another registration yesterday—for War Ration Book two—an estimated 771,000 turned out.

Both Mayor Kelly and Mr. McKibbin carried every one of the City's 50 wards in their respective races and from the outset there was no doubt as to the final outcome. Alderman John S. Boyle placed second to Mayor Kelly with 82,836 votes against the Mayor's 438,546, while Billy Patts, a virtual unknown politically, polled 33,722.

In the Republican race, Mr. McKibbin, who resigned as Director of the State Department of Finance to campaign for mayor, received 159,083 votes; former Alderman Arthur F. Albert was second with 40,434, and former City Judge John H. Lyle trailed with only 9,068.

Forty-one aldermen were elected, including 37 Democrats, while nine of the Aldermanic contests will not be decided until the final election April 6.

Automatic Pay Rises Of Enlisted Men Ended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments said yesterday the practice of granting enlisted men automatic pay increases of $10 a month after 12 months service has been discontinued since basic pay rates were boosted by Congress from $21 to $50 a month.

In a recent story obtained from other officials it was erroneously said that the automatic $10 increases were still being given.

Shh . . Postwar Housing Linked With War Effort

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Strange and puzzling answers are being given these days by architects and builders to the popular query: "What will the home of tomorrow be like?"

Not the least puzzling is this one: "Shh . . . it's a military secret."

Just what guidance and comfort the enemy might expect to get from knowing what the postwar home will be is not clear. But if you want to find out, here's another baffling clue the builders will give you:

"Ask the men who bombed Berlin recently during the anniversary celebrations of the Nazis."

What the builders are trying to say is that housing, like almost everything else, is definitely linked with the war effort, that in the vast research expended upon the development of the British Mosquito planes that bombed Berlin there are certain factors of vital importance to building homes.

Speedy Construction

The builders foresee housing of the type that can be put up in a couple of hours like the experimental home built in Somerville, Mass., this week by Dr. Walter Gropius of Harvard University and his co-worker Konrade Wachsmann. A unique system of wood panels, uniform and interchangeable in walls, floors, ceilings and roofs enables five workers to put this house up and knock it down in a few hours.

Reports of the Berlin raid featured the fact that the British Mosquito planes were all wood construction. Exactly what home builders can expect from research in wood chemistry and engineering along these lines is naturally "a military secret." But Gardner W. Taylor, president of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York, declared: "We do know that this research is applicable to home building."

The latest type propellers are made of compressed wood veneers and glues, opening vast new prospects for improvements in walls, floors, doors and furniture for the postwar home.

Plastic Plywoods

And so the war goes on piling up vast research in weapons of destruction which, contrariwise, can be readily converted to the purposes of peacetime production for the future comforts of home owners.

Take plastic plywoods, for instance, said to be the strongest substance per unit weight that is available today. As a material for plane construction, plastic plywood has already come of age. Its next important use will be in house building after the war. It is thicker than aluminum or steel, yet lighter. And it has sufficient bulk and character to assume a given pattern and stay put.

Construction of defense housing units requires such simplicity and speed that standard building codes have been revised to meet the emergency. In this way, outmoded building codes have been forced to accept new methods and materials that have been waiting on the building doorstep for years.

On the other hand research has been compelled to go into the study of building methods on a grand scale.

The Citizens Housing Council of New York has published a booklet describing dozens of ways in which large-scale public housing projects have brought about reductions in the costs of construction, with no loss in soundness.

A most promising development is what builders call "site assembly," a process by which factory production methods are instituted right on the ground.

The site assembly technique has been so developed in the building of a 538-home project at Newport, R. I., that whole roofs, complete with shingles, are built on the ground and swung into place by cranes.

The system, as used at Newport, revolves around a long platform equipped with "jigs" and other devices for laying out frames of whole walls, the lumber having been previously cut to exact size in a plant near one end of the platform.

Co-operative Analyses

Co-operation between manufacturers, trade associations and the United States Housing Authority has brought valuable technical improvements into the low-rent housing field. Simplified design and construction, standardized specifications, improved equipment, and the initiation of research are the result of co-operative analyses of problems common to both private industry and public housing agencies.

In the interests of speed and economy new types of construction feature pre-cast concrete slabs, fiber boards, homasote, plywood panels and all types of wallboards.

A national company has developed a type of plastic pipe which cannot burst when frozen. It stretches like rubber.

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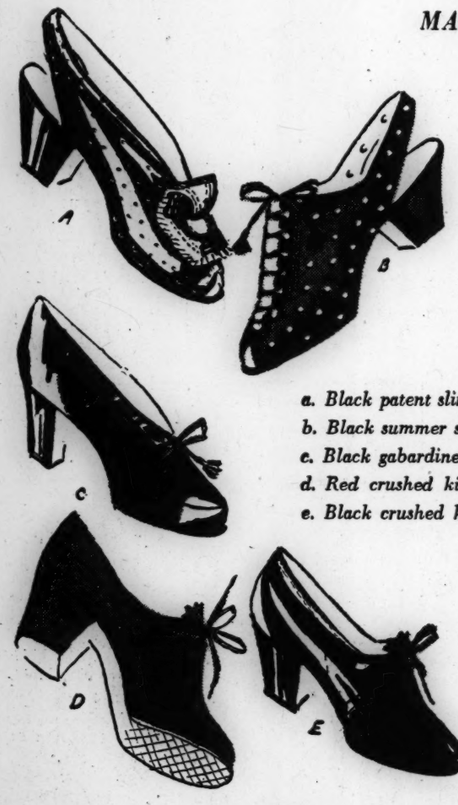

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Only Three States to Vote For Governors This Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—This is an off-year for elections. However, three states will elect Governors, others will choose minor state officers.

Tuesday, Nov. 2, will be general election day.

The states' executives now are evenly divided politically—24 Democrats and 24 Republicans. Interest, therefore, centers in the successors to the Governors in Kentucky, Mississippi and New Jersey. Democrats now hold these three offices.

The Democrats lost four governorships in the 1942 elections, the Republicans gained three. Progressives elected one—in Wisconsin where Republican Julius P. Heil lost to Progressive Orlando S. Loomis, but Mr. Loomis passed on before inauguration and was succeeded by the re-elected Republican Lieutenant-Governor, Walter S. Goodland.

N. J. Pay Highest

New Jersey's Governor, Charles Edison, son of the late Thomas A. Edison, is the highest paid of the three governors whose places are to be filled this year: $20,000 a year, with an expense allowance of $9,800 for the current fiscal year, and a summer residence at the seashore. Mr. Edison's successor will be elected for a three-year term beginning next January.

In Kentucky, Gov. Keen Johnson's post will be filled for a four-year term beginning in December. The salary is $10,000 a year.

Mississippi will elect a successor to Gov. Paul S. Johnson for a four-year term to begin next December. Mississippi pays its executive $7,500 a year.

The first election of the year will be in Michigan on April 5 when two Supreme Court justices and minor state officials will be elected. Wisconsin will elect a Supreme Court justice and six Circuit Court judges on April 6, and Missouri will name delegates to a State constitutional convention on the same day.

Other Elections

Other states will have their general election on Nov. 2, with primary elections to select candidates in August or September.

The calendar includes:

Delaware: Municipal elections: Wilmington votes June 5.

Kentucky: Primaries Aug. 7. Offices: Governor and principal State officers, State Senators and Representatives. Two proposed constitutional amendments will be voted upon, one to make workmen's compensation compulsory, the other to remove the $5,000-a-year salary limitation for State officials and employees and permit the Legislature to fix pay.

Mississippi: First Primary Aug. 3; second Primary Aug. 24. Offices: Governor and other principal State officers; State Senators and House members; counties will choose sheriffs and other officers.

New Jersey: Primaries Sept. 21. Offices: Governor, State Senate and Assembly members; various local offices, and city offices.

New Mexico: Special election may develop over several proposed constitutional amendments.

New York: Term of one Court of Appeals justice ends this year. The parties may or may not agree on a candidate. Otherwise an election might be necessary on one or more constitutional amendments, depending on action of Legislature.

Pennsylvania: Primaries Sept. 14. Offices: State Superior Court Judge; mayors in Philadelphia and 27 third-class cities; county officers and judges, in some counties. In addition, the way is open for local option referenda at the primaries on liquor, Sunday movies, and Sunday sports.

Virginia: Democratic primary Aug. 3. Offices: Members of both Houses of State Legislature; counties; county officers. No statewide contests.

Emergency Panel Asked to Rule In Dispute Over Rail Wages

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The wage dispute between the nation's major railroads and 350,000 members of the five operating brotherhoods, unsettled after hearings by the National Mediation Board, today was headed for consideration by an emergency panel.

Disclosure by George A. Cook, Board Chairman, that effort to mediate the dispute had failed was followed yesterday by announcement by a union spokesman that a request was sent to Washington for an emergency panel to hear the case under procedure outlined recently by President Roosevelt.

Submission of the operating brotherhoods' controversy to an emergency panel follows the step taken recently by the 15 non-operating rail unions, embracing 900,000 employees, in their efforts to obtain a wage increase of 20 cents an hour, with a 70-cent minimum. A special panel was scheduled to convene here next week to study the case.

The operating unions—locomotive engineers, firemen, enginemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen—demand a 30 per cent pay increase or a minimum raise of $3 a day. Current scales cover a wide range of classification based on types of work. Engineers, however, receive a minimum of about $8.50 a day while some switchmen in the lower brackets are paid about $5.82.

The conferences between Mr. Cook and the union and railroad representatives opened last Thursday after the rail and brotherhood conferees had failed in direct negotiations to reach agreement. Spokesmen for both groups said yesterday they had been unwilling to agree to arbitration.

Under the President's modified order, the procedure for handling rail labor disputes provides that any wage award would conform with the National Stabilization Policy.

As was the custom in the past, the board of three will file a report with the President but their findings also will be submitted to James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director, who may modify their report within 30 days. The War Labor Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue also will be given their findings.

Brief Strike Ends

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 24 (AP)—A strike of more than 1,300 employees of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation plant here, which halted production for two shifts, ended today under an agreement to negotiate the dispute.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers said the company had agreed to restore molders' helpers to their former status pending negotiations.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

AIR FORCE—Hazardous adventures of a bomber and her crew. One of Hollywood's best films about World War II.—M. Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, occasionally touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Scheherazade, Sinbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conentional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievous performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteur's efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CHETNIKS—Effort to honor Draja Mikhailovich and his Yugoslav guerrillas results in tame war melodrama.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

COMMANDOS STRIKE AT DAWN—Sincere, moving, and exciting story of battle against Nazi invaders.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Comedy about poor girl trying to marry rich man Dull and unpleasant.—M.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP to LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY — Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Führer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

IMMORTAL SERGEANT—Libyan desert war story, weakened by clichés and romantic interludes.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE — Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with songs.—M. Y. C.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in a good mystery thriller as a Turkish secret agent who protects an American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LADY IN A JAM — Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y

LADY IS WAITING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actors's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performances as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

LUCKY JORDAN—Melodrama in which drafted racketeer goes A.W.O.L., sees the light, and nabs spies.—M.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult, Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOKEY — Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK — Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaininng, romantic comedy drama, Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PANAMA HATTIE — Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song — M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL — Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity Several exciting baseball sequences —M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REUNION IN FRANCE—Romantic melodrama in which pampered French girl responds to call of patriotism and helps flier escape.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SALUDOS AMIGOS — Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made topical murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings.—M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M.Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHADOW OF A DOUBT—Super Hitchcock thriller. Script, photography and acting excellent.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic, —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE SECRET WEAPON—Sherlock rescues Swiss inventor from Gestapo and Moriarty. Elementary.—M. Y.

HERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR—Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet air arm.—M. Y.

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD—Russian documentary of heroism of city's people in resisting Nazi attacks for 15 months and finally driving away the invaders.—M. Y.

SILK, BLOOD, AND SUN — Triangle drama about bullfighters. Arena cruelties not spared.—M.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to terial on fleet air arm.—M. Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SQUADRON LEADER X — English melodrama of the chase, skilfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM — Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost. —M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUCK BUSTERS — Third-rate melodrama about independents vs. racketeering monopolists.—M. Y.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction, but on the whole well written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M. Y.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M. Y.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a murderer in entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON — Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T BEAT THE LAW—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YOUNG AND WILLING — Passable farce about three girls and three boys, all stagestruck, who make good. —M. Y.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics—M. Y.

Recent Releases

AMAZING MRS. HOLLIDAY—Deanna Durbin shines in a serious role, with songs, of an American girl who rescues nine refugee children from China. She masquerades as a widow to get them into the United States, with many amusing results.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by her lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots her ship to disaster in the far Pacific on a U. S. Navy mission.—M.

POWER OF THE PRESS—Well meant but lurid melodrama about the dangers of irresponsible journalism, with a small-town publisher eventually bringing to book a metropolitan colleague who had dictatorial ambitions. —M. Y.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British-made melodrama of the return to England of some vital war machines through a cordon of fifth columnists.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about their heroes' efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures. —M. Y. C.

© Universal

Deanna Durbin
In "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday"

Byrnes Urges All-Out Effort Now, Not Later, to Win War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, viewing the coming year as the toughest in this generation, has taken issue with those "who tell us that we can win the war in 1944 as well as 1943."

"If I know the spirit of America, it is that we not only must win the war, but we must win the war quickly," Mr. Byrnes told the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The speech, given behind closed doors Feb. 13, was made public last night by the Office of War Information.

Mr. Byrnes' speech was the second high-Administration attack published within 24 hours upon those favoring a slowing down of some military aspects of the war effort in order to reduce home-front strains. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, in an address Feb. 22, said a leading statesman of "the loyal opposition" had urged in 1917 "that we send our Allies in Europe food and munitions, but that we avoid dislocating our civilian life at home," and that this man "is giving similar advice today."

Price Control

Urging support for price-control measures, Mr. Byrnes said:

"Black markets do not give the people food they would not otherwise get. Black markets hold the people's food for ransom.

"The fight against inflation is not simply the Government's job. It is the job of all the people. In this work, the press can play a vital part. Instead of letting a violation of the law become the 'smart' thing to do, you can make it a shameful thing to do. . . .

"The real danger I wish to guard against, and hope you will warn against, is the undermining of public confidence, not in this or that official, but in all Government and all administrative machinery.

"We should consider whether our speeches and editorials will direct the thinking of our listeners and readers to help win the war or merely make them futilely angry with their Government."

48-Hour Week

In connection with the executive order for a 48-hour week, Mr. Byrnes said some people "contend there is no justification for recognizing existing rights to overtime pay. They overlook, however, the fact that it would have been difficult if not impossible to order a 48-hour week abolishing overtime pay without risking an even greater threat to our stabilization program than that alleged to be involved in overtime payments."

[The executive order for the 48-hour week left in effect the Fair Labor Standards Act's provision for payment of time-ond-a-half wage rates for work over 40 hours a week. This applies to all work connected with interstate commerce.]

"Under the Stabilization Act passed by Congress on Oct. 2," Mr. Byrnes continued, "it would be impossible to take away the existing right to overtime pay unless it was compensated by an increase in basic hourly rates. The act forbids a decrease in wages below the highest paid between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942. . . .

"In the midst of total war, we should not tamper with the rules of the industrial system unless it is clear that a change is vitally necessary to help us win the war."

Farmers' Payments

Mr. Byrnes also urged incentive payments for farmers. (Two days after he spoke a House Appropriations Subcommittee rejected an Administration request for $100,000,000 to make incentive payments.)

"To expand the output of food crops, the farmer must incur added costs," Mr. Byrnes said. "We must compensate the farmer for those added costs. The only way to secure output from the farmer and to compensate the farmer for his added costs without disrupting the whole stabilization program is to make incentive payments to the farmer for increasing his output. In my judgment, this is not subsidizing either the farmer or the consumer. It is simply purchasing war production which we need because of the extraordinary war demands."

Mr. Byrnes reiterated his intention "to exercise all of the powers of Government vested in me" to hold prices and wages at the levels of Sept. 15, 1942.

Japanese Evacuees Retain Right to Vote

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals took under advisement the cases of three American-born Japanese whose attorneys charged their evacuation from the West Coast military zone was unconstitutional.

Government attorneys contended the evacuation of approximately 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry to relocation centers was not only a military necessity but also was legal. The seven judges sustained a ruling that Japanese citizens who have been evacuated cannot be deprived of their right to vote.

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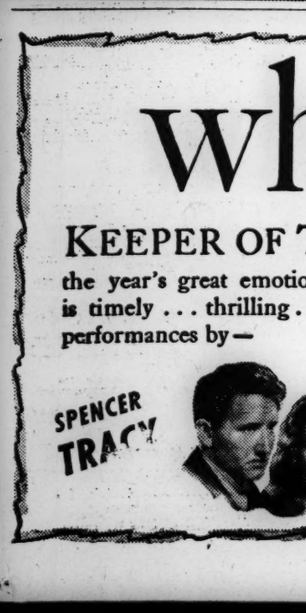

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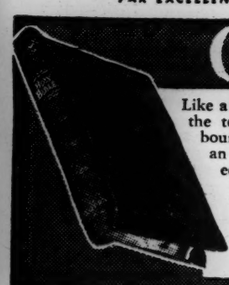

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SPENC

The Home Forum

Gratitude and Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT gratitude and joy are always associated with the healing power and activity of divine Love, has given rise to the recognition that where there is no joy, no unselfed love and gratitude, there is no proof or witness of the presence of God or of His healing Christ. Jesus recognized this when, after the healing of the ten lepers, only one returned to give thanks and to acknowledge the divine Love that had healed him. The Master asked, **"Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?"** Ten had been cleansed, but only one had "returned to give glory to God" (Luke 17:17, 18).

Gratitude and joy will always follow when bondage to fear, human will, and the unfriendly limitations and laws of matter have been broken by even a modest recognition of the unbroken continuity and healing purity of the ever-present Christ. The false material belief of sensation in matter, of existence apart from God, must be detected and rejected. An honest recognition of the truth and prayerful obedience to its demands, yield a measure of gratitude and joy, which constitutes spiritual healing and freedom, as distinguished from a mere improvement of human beliefs.

At the midnight hour within the prison walls at Philippi, Paul and Silas "prayed, and sang praises unto God" (Acts 16:25). When, during a sudden earthquake their bonds were loosed, and those of all the prisoners who were with them, Paul spoke "the word of the Lord" (Acts 16:32) to the keeper of the prison, who, with his household, received the truth. In spite of the aggressive testimony of physical sense, due to the scourgings they had received for preaching the gospel—in spite of the fact that it was the darkest, the midnight hour—their song rose above this false testimony. Such purity of perception, such absolute loyalty of spiritual affection, lifted them into the glorious realization of the light, harmony, joy, and freedom of God's presence. In this inspired song of joy and gratitude, the seeming hatred and opposition to their gospel message were resolved into nothingness; and the next day the magistrate set them free.

* * *

This lifting up of the heart to realize and express God's love, presence, and power is the effectual antidote to ignorance and fear, arising from materiality and idolatry. The singing of hymns is a means whereby one's consciousness and outlook become open doors and windows to let in the glory, light, and warmth of Love's presence. When the heart speaks or sings, God's presence, beauty, and power are expressed and glorified; then self-consciousness, fear, discord, and materiality are lost in the joy and gratitude which flood one's consciousness, and awaken and inform the heart.

Christian Science, as revealed to this age by the lifework of Mary Baker Eddy, is restoring the joy, the rational, spiritual power of the Christ, Truth, to Christianity. Referring to her own household, Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 355): **"The Christian Scientists at Mrs. Eddy's home are the happiest group on earth. Their faces shine with the reflection of light and love; their footsteps are not weary; their thoughts are upward; their way is onward, and their light shines. The world is better for this happy group of Christian Scientists; Mrs. Eddy is happier because of them; God is glorified in His reflection of peace, love, joy."**

* * *

In the present war we may not all be in the fighting line, or actively serving in the forces for freedom, but we can all use those "weapons of our warfare," which, according to Paul, "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds" (II Corinthians 10:4). And what more effective weapons has the gift of Christian healing placed in our grasp than the spiritual qualities of joy and gratitude! Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, "appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army" (II Chronicles 20:21).

Scientific prayer and praise lead to demonstration. Thought uplifted to see and feel the purity and power of Spirit, and expressed in songs of joy and gratitude, causes the enemy or false witness to be discomfited, to be self-destroyed. All that can endure and abide in the house of God, our Father, is that which praises the Lord in the "beauty of holiness," that His mercy, His love and purpose alone abide, and are forever glorified. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 304): **"This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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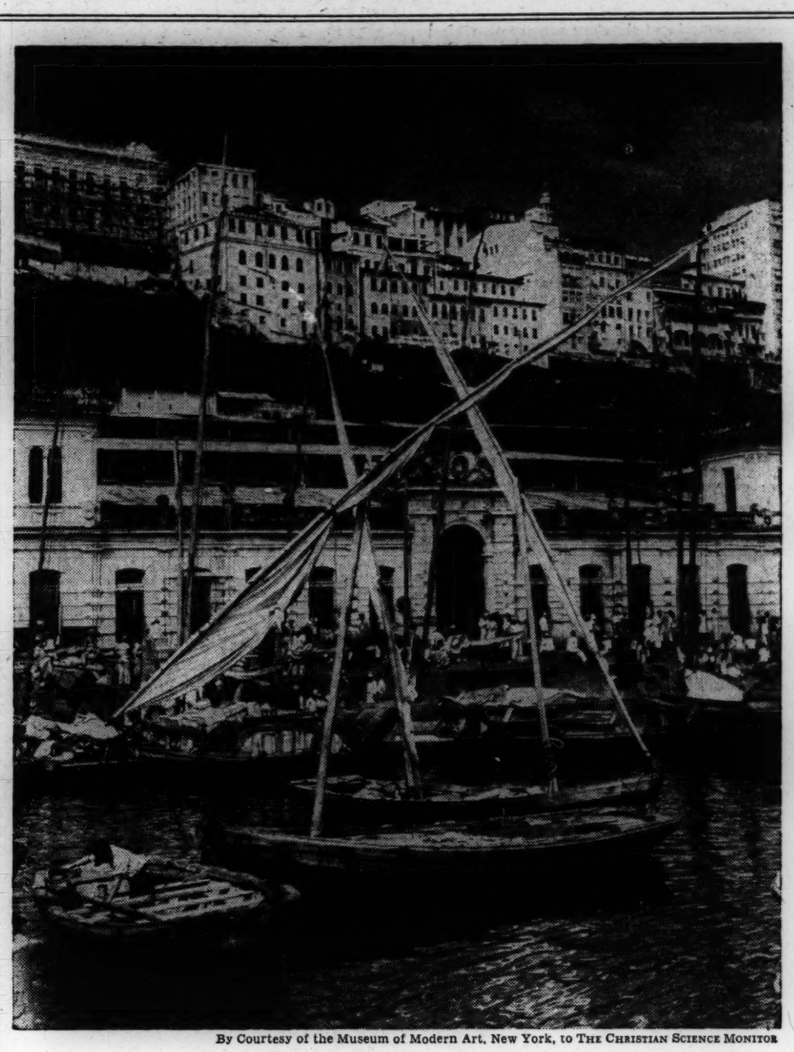

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PORT OF SALVADOR DA BAIA, BRAZIL: *A Photograph by G. E. Kidder Smith*

THE FINE HARBOR of Salvador in the state of Baia, Brazil, was discovered in the year 1501, and the first permanent settlement was made there some forty years later by Tomé de Sousa who was sent to Brazil by the King of Portugal to be its first governor-general. De Sousa arrived with a thousand men and immediately set about making Salvador a strongly defended community—the first capital of Brazil, which it remained until 1763. Since de Sousa was concerned primarily with building for defense, the new settlement was placed high on the cliffs overlooking the wide harbor, rather than close to the water's edge. For this reason, the city is divided into two separate sections, as may be seen in the photograph. Near the waterfront, where appear the picturesque river boats which come down from the great sugar plantations of the interior, are the warehouses, docks, and buildings pertaining to the shipping industry, while on the crest of the cliff is the city proper with its residences, hotels, churches, and public buildings.

Salvador has during all these years been a prosperous shipping center connecting the rich interior with the outer world. Long ago sturdy, old-world forts were built to guard the entrance to this important harbor. These old forts, gleaming pale as the sandy beaches themselves against the blue of sky and water, are reminiscent of the coast of Portugal.

This photograph by G. E. Kidder Smith was taken on a special expedition to Brazil, undertaken for the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Mr. Smith accompanied the architect Philip L. Goodwinn, and together they gathered the material for the exhibition, "Brazil Builds," now being shown in New York.

B. T.

GRATITUD Y GOZO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL QUE LA GRATITUD y el gozo estén siempre asociados con el poder y la actividad sanadores del Amor divino ha dado lugar a que se reconozca que donde no hay gozo, gratitud ni amor desinteresado, no hay prueba ni testimonio de la presencia de Dios ni de Su Cristo sanador. Jesús reconoció esto cuando, después de la curación de los diez leprosos, solamente uno volvió a dar gracias y a reconocer el Amor divino que le había curado. El Maestro dijo: "¿No fueron limpiados los diez? ¿mas dónde están los nueve?" Diez habían sido limpiados, pero solamente uno volvió "a dar gracias a Dios" (Lucas 17:17, 18).

La gratitud y el gozo vendrán siempre cuando la esclavitud al témor, a la voluntad humana, a las falsas limitaciones y a las leyes de la materia sea quebrantada, aunque sea por un modesto reconocimiento de la continuidad incesante y de la pureza sanadora del Cristo siempre presente. La falsa creencia material de sensación en la materia, y de una existencia aparte de Dios debe descubrirse y rechazarse. Un reconocimiento sincero de la verdad y piadosa obediencia a sus demandas, produce cierta medida de gratitud y gozo que constituye una curación espiritual y libertad que se distingue de una simple mejoría en las creencias humanas.

A media noche y dentro de las paredes de una prisión en Filipos, Pablo y Silas "estaban orando y cantando himnos a Dios" (Hechos 16:25). Cuando durante un repentino terremoto sus ligaduras se soltaron junto con las de todos los demás prisioneros que con ellos estaban, Pablo habló "la palabra del Señor" (Hechos 16:32) al carcelero que con su familia recibió la verdad. A pesar del testimonio agresivo de los sentidos físicos debido a los azotes que habían recibido por predicar el evangelio, a pesar del hecho de que era la hora más obscura de la media noche, el canto de ellos se levantó por encima de aquel falso testimonio. Tal pureza de percepción, tan absoluta lealtad de afecto espiritual, les elevó a un entendimiento real de la luz, armonía, gozo y libertad de la presencia de Dios. Ante este canto inspirado de gozo y gratitud, el odio aparente y la oposición al mensaje del evangelio de ellos, se desvaneció en nada; y al día siguiente el magistrado les dejó libres.

Esta elevación del corazón para darse cuenta y expresar el amor, la presencia y el poder de Dios, es el antídoto efectivo contra la ignorancia y el temor producidos por la materialidad y la idolatría. El canto de los himnos es un medio por el cual el conocimiento y la visión se convierten en puertas y ventanas para dejar penetrar la gloria, la luz y el calor de la presencia del Amor. Cuando el corazón habla o canta, la presencia, hermosura y poder de Dios se manifiestan y son glorificadas; entonces la contemplación propia, el temor, la confusión y la materialidad se pierden en el gozo y gratitud que inundan nuestra conciencia y despiertan al corazón y le informan.

La Ciencia Cristiana, según ha sido revelada a nuestra época por la vida y obras de Mary Baker Eddy, está restaurando al cristianismo el gozo y el poder racional y espiritual del Cristo. Refiriéndose a su propio hogar, la señora Eddy dice en THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) en la página 355: "Los Cientificos Cristianos en el hogar de la señora Eddy son el grupo más feliz de la tierra. Sus caras brillan con el reflejo de la luz y el amor; sus pisadas no son de cansancio; sus pensamientos van hacia arriba; siguen el camino adelante y su luz brilla. El mundo es mejor a causa de este grupo feliz de Cientificos Cristianos; la señora Eddy es más feliz a causa de ellos; Dios es glorificado en Su reflejo de paz, amor y gozo."

En la guerra presente quizás no todos estemos en la línea de combate o sirviendo activamente a las fuerzas que pelean por la libertad, pero todos podemos usar "las armas de nuestra milicia" que según Pablo "no son carnales, mas son poderosas en Dios para demoler fortalezas" (II Corintios 10:4). ¡Y que armas tan efectivas ha puesto a nuestro alcance el don de la curación cristiana, como son las cualidades espirituales de gozo y gratitud! Josafat, el rey de Judá, "señaló personas que cantasen a Jehová, y que alabasen la hermosura de la santidad, mientras salían al frente de los hombres armados" (II Crónicas 20:21).

La oración científica y la alabanza nos llevan a la demostración. Elevar el pensamiento para ver y sentir la pureza y el poder del Espíritu expresándose en cantos de gozo y gratitud hace que el enemigo o falso testimonio sea derrotado o se destruya a sí mismo. Lo único que puede permanecer y morar en la casa de Dios, nuestro Padre, es aquello que alaba al Señor en "la hermosura de la santidad," a fin de que sólo Su misericordia, Su amor y propósito permanezcan y sean por siempre glorificados. La señora Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), pág. 304: "Esta es la doctrina de la Ciencia Cristiana: que el Amor divino no puede ser despojado de su manifestación u objeto; que el gozo no puede convertirse en tristeza, porque la tristeza no es la que gobierna el gozo; que el bien no puede producir mal; que la materia no puede producir mente ni la vida puede resultar en muerte."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

To a Sea Gull

Sea gull unseen, were seas rough or still,
When you dropped this foam-white feather?
Did moonlight whiten the cove and hill,
Sea gull unseen, were seas rough or still,
Over what wilds came this poet's quill,
And courage, linked together?
Sea gull unseen, were seas rough or still,
When you dropped this foam-white feather?

VERE LATHAM BAILLIEU

There Are Always the Andes

ONE REASON FOR Chile's famous progressiveness is perhaps the fact that through its topography it has always belonged to the surging world beyond South America. A narrow shoestring of land, laid along the western slopes of the second highest mountain range on earth, it is in effect cut off from the world by the Andes, while connected to it by the Pacific Ocean, which laps—and sometimes assaults brutally—some 2900 miles of magnificently beautiful coastline. . . .

If Chile itself, stretching from the South Tropical Zone into the Sub-Antarctic, is a land so diversified that every commentator feels impelled to compare it to Caesar's Gaul because it is divided into three geographical parts, it is also very solidly held together by the spirit of its people in the psychological sense, and by the Andean spinal column in the physical. For no matter where you go in Chile, except on the vast plains of the far south, there are the Andes, either in sight or just barely beyond the horizon, range on range, towering majestically, sometimes clothed in the full splendor of glistening snow, sometimes belching fire and smoke, sometimes capped with pure sulphur, and always encircled endlessly, around and around, by the lonely condor in his motionless, soaring flight.

The Andes have been crossed and recrossed, tapped and retapped, and yet they remain a magnificent and often unknown barrier. You can cross them by railroad between Santiago and Buenos Aires, through the Uspallata Pass, or from Antofagasta to Bolivia, through the jumbled wilderness of the north, or from Arica to La Paz; you can cross them by automobile in a number of places; you can cross them on muleback and with pack-trains over a number of primitive trails that wind their way through frequently uninhabited and magnificently beautiful country. But those passages are mere thin lines traced across the mountains. In between, more often than not, lies a world apart, a world that is inhabited only sporadically by villages of Indian farmers and llama herders, a world that is peppered with ancient ruins and other remains of pre-Spanish man, a world that is known only imperfectly to the adventurous geographer, the members of bygone boundary commissions, the occasional archaeologist, the gringo mining engineer off on a lark, and the ubiquitous prospector.

For Chile, the nation that counts in the world's affairs, the nation that exports and imports goods and sits at international council tables, the nation that has welded itself together out of five or six other nations, the nation of people who are known as the "Yankees of South America," the nation that today attracts tourists in ever-increasing numbers, lies to the west of those Andes and not *in* them at all. Essentially Chile is not a mountain nation. It is a nation that lives on a plain between the mountains and the sea. The Andes may be its backbone, but its heart is the so-called Central Valley, and its outlets are to the sea.—From "Chile—Land of Progress" by EARL PARKER HANSON. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Foundations Present the Biggest Problems in Bridge-Building

FOUNDATIONS, it happens, present a problem that began with the earliest of bridges. And, as bridges grew bigger, foundation jobs became still bigger. It wasn't only size; it was the matter of having to put piers out in deeper water and of having to go deeper with their footings. . . .

The story of the Golden Gate bridge really began in 1917, when the City Engineer of San Francisco presented this problem to Joseph B. Strauss. At earlier dates there had been some vague dreams of such a bridge, although practical engineers scoffed at them, frowning upon the project as an impossible task and a hopeless venture. . . .

But Strauss had other ideas. Anticipating a coming era of great bridges, he had made exhaustive studies of their possibilities and the Golden Gate problem found him prepared. He had no illusions about the size of the job he was picking for himself. It meant the longest span, by a margin that was breath-taking. It meant bridging a gap of more than 4,000 feet—over sixteen city blocks and nearly two and a half times the space crossed by the Quebec Bridge, then the longest span in existence. Nobody had ever considered a span of such unheard-of proportions. . . . The George Washington Bridge, with its 3,500-foot span, had not yet been thought of. And, certainly, no engineer had ever proposed putting a bridge pier out in deep sea, as would have to be done to avoid planning a bridge with the almost prohibitive span of more than 5,300 feet!

Strauss's troubles began about the time that he first thought of that bridge, and they've kept him pretty busy since. The first were engineering problems. The matter of spanning the one-mile expanse of water, he decided, could be solved only by putting one of his piers in the water, since his first investigation showed that relatively shallow water covered a rocky ledge extending out more than a thousand feet from the San Francisco side.

"*Relatively* shallow" it certainly was, for the same investigation showed the ledge to be sixty-five to eighty-five feet below the choppy surface of the water, where a tidal flow had swept the bottom clean right down to the bare rock. Farther out it was even deeper. So the problem boiled down to that of constructing a bridge-pier foundation in eighty-five feet of fairly rough water with tides that left only a couple of hours in each day when divers could work.

It was here that the engineer's imagination got into its stride. Man had already run breakwaters out into the sea to provide safe havens for ships. Why not apply the same principle to this problem? Here, it seemed, was the answer to the difficulty. Strauss would build first a concrete protective fender. Then, in the calm water within, he could follow the conventional practice of bridge builders and sink a steel-box pier caisson through the water down to a solid foundation in the rock.—From "The Story of Bridges," by ARCHIBALD BLACK. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

The Sad Sea Serpent

NATURALLY, I HAD BEEN watching for him ever since we left Deer Isle. No one could have doubted Mrs. Libby's report that she saw him, "riz right out o' the water," where the cove curved into her lawn. I took with certain reservations her statement that he gave her a nasty look, knowing her talent for exaggeration and even misinterpretation, and taking more or less for granted the creature's *savoir-faire*. So far, I had encountered sea serpents only in stories; but I felt sure they could commit nothing so commonplace, so clumsy as to give Mrs. Libby a nasty look.

It was, as I have implied, no surprise to meet him. We had tied up at an abandoned wharf. The Skipper had gone down the street, in search of last Sunday's newspaper. He was out of crossword puzzles. The warm and fragrant smell of hot bread came from the galley, and the engineer, who had just taken it from the oven, called gently up the companionway: "Come and get it," which was his way of sounding the dinner gong.

* * *

Just at that moment, as I turned to go down to the cabin, I saw his head, level with the wheel, flattened against the window of the pilot-house. It was the middle of January; and what I could not see of him, as I looked out, stretched away, I could not tell how far, under the dark patches of sea. Icicles hung from his whiskers. His nose had a Nubian bluntness, suggestive of the ancient Pharaohs. His eyes, of course, were green, like the prune-juice bottle in the galley.

I slipped on my jacket and went out on deck. It seemed hospitable to begin the conversation with: "I've been wondering when you'd show up. Mrs. Libby saw you when she was shaking the rugs, at Deer Isle."

"Hush!" he cautioned. "I wasn't supposed to be there. The Coast Guard kept me waiting for my identification card, and, you know, you're not supposed to be at sea without one. They put me into the fishermen's group."

"Why?"

"And why not?"

"Why not, indeed!"

* * *

"Now, don't keep interrupting me. I was very patient with them. They had to photograph me three times. The F. B. I. took the first ones. Why, I can't say. They questioned the year of my birth and they got my name wrong."

"What are they?"

"The date is 1588, the year of the Armada. If I had been a daughter, my mother would have called me Elizabeth. Instead I was christened Moses Bacon Christopher Mahomet.

"I don't see why the Coast Guard should question your date."

"Perhaps they wouldn't have, if the newspaper hadn't published a photograph that week of New England's oldest fisherman—Jacob Prim, who was born in 1841. Then, having been listed as a fisherman, they wanted the name of my boat."

"What did you tell them?"

"The *Ruth and Kitty*."

"But that's our boat."

"Yes, don't let it go to your head. I had to pick something seaworthy, of course; but there's not much out these days. As a matter of fact," and his head swayed, rather drowsily, from side to side, "I've been wondering if I couldn't get work aboard the *Ruth and Kitty*. I'm a trifle weary of swimming and fishing all the time. And the war activities restrict my area." His nostrils quivered. The new bread did smell good. A wistful expression stole into his face. I pulled myself together firmly, as I thought of W. P. A.

"Now look here!" I exclaimed, "it's bad economy to make jobs that are not needed. We have everything we need on this ship except, now and again, some one for the Captain to play cribbage with."

"At cribbage," said my visitor, "I'm a confessed expert."

"Then you wouldn't do," I answered; "we need some one the Captain can beat."

"What else does he play?" The green eyes glittered.

"He's devoted to crossword puzzles. But he insists on not being helped."

* * *

By this time, another five feet had risen out of the water and looped itself round the end of the lifeboat.

"You've been a contented sea serpent all these centuries," I said sternly. "Now, go back and be loyal to your trade." But he did not move. He seemed to shrink a little. His head drooped. One of his icicles began to melt and run across the deck. I sensed there was something he had not told me, and I waited. Finally he looked up and said brokenly: "There's more trouble in this world than you have any idea of."

"What is worrying you?"

"My future," he replied. "I've had a glorious past. No one could ask for a better. I have inspired poets and sculptors. I've been the most lied-about monster that ever swam the deep." He paused to reflect a moment on the greatness of his own past.

"But now," he went on, "a breed of usurpers threatens me with oblivion. A puny clan, full of tricks and capers, who will be the future terror and delight of the traveler, the inspiration for ballad and legend, the most lied-about little wretches that ever bothered the human race."

Suddenly the air hummed like a hive of bees. I looked up at the airplane low over our heads, low enough for me to recognize the grotestque little figures on the wing. "The Gremlins!" I murmured. Then I heard a heavy splash and looked down just in time to see the tip of a dark tail moving rapidly through the water, between the cakes of ice, as Moses Bacon Christopher Mahomet traveled northeast.

PEARL STRACHAN

Winter Grasses

The grasses have found their voices
Now it is winter,
The grasses and every weed.
Each is a crystal splinter,
A flute, a reed,
For the wandering wind
To play his airs upon.

Listen, for only once a year
The sound of grasses can catch the ear.
Then it is gone.

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Intimate Message: Washington

American Women Meet the Test ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

What has Mme. Chiang got that American women haven't?

Presence of the world's foremost stateswoman in Washington this week is causing some women to ask themselves if and why they have not achieved a position in public affairs similar to that of the Chinese Generalissimo's wife.

A good deal of Mme. Chiang's success is due, of course, to the depth of her own individual character and also to the fact that she happens to be married to China's military dictator.

If Mme. Chiang were an American woman, living in the United States under what she calls our "political democracy" as contrasted with China's "social democracy," would she attain the degree of national leadership which she has in China?

While Mme. Chiang courageously and spectacularly fits her country's needs into the United Nations' strategy in Washington, what are American women she meets here doing to help win the war?

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Hospitals

Take Mrs. Roosevelt. Besides acting in her usual capacity as a clearing house for women's queries and complaints about the Government, she has adopted as her special war project the visiting of wounded men in Army and Navy hospitals. A kind word and cheery smile from the President's wife has raised the morale of boys from California to the British Isles, yet the job—despite the traditional publicity that surrounds Mrs. Roosevelt—has been largely "off the record."

Mme. Chiang probably did not have time to find out at the White House Cabinet tea in her honor just what all the Cabinet wives are doing. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., serves the Treasury without pay, making War Bond speeches. Mrs. Francis Biddle, who under her maiden name, Katherine Capin, is a well-known lyric poet, is turning out speeches for women's clubs which are distributed by Mrs. Morgenthau's section.

Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the Interior Secretary, hardly ever gets off her Maryland farm nowadays, what with two youngsters, a flock of 5,000 chickens and turkeys to look after and gas and tire rationing.

Mrs. Claude R. Wickard gives her Food-Administrator husband advice direct from the kitchen and tries out dehydrated and other trick new foods for his department.

Other official wives are busy, too. Mrs. James M. Landis, wife of the OCD Director, is head over heels in the establishment of a chain of clubs for men and women war workers in Washington. A number give their services regularly at the Stage Door Canteen. Mrs. William O. Douglas, wife of the Supreme Court Justice, was launched at a luncheon here Tuesday by the Ladies' Home Journal as head of the WINS—Women in National Service, to be made up of wartime homemakers (anyone who takes care of a home and family and participates in community war activities).

The burst of worth-while activity on the part of Washington wives indicates that American women are far from apathetic in their attitude towards the war and their feeling that they have something to contribute towards its winning.

Yet there are still great gaps in American women's war activities in Washington. Some are being filled in. Recognizing that the war manpower problem is fast becoming a woman-power problem, Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, has added a woman—Miss Charlotte Carr, formerly of Hull House, to his staff, and has taken under advisement a recommendation from his Women's Advisory Committee that a woman be put second in charge on all local manpower committees.

Thousands of Women Aid OCD

Women have yet to make any big dent nationally on the food-rationing set-up, though thousands of women are being used locally this week through OCD organizations to help educate other housewives on the intricacies of point rationing.

It is probably a healthy thing that women generally are being brought into the war effort only as rapidly as a real place develops for their contribution instead of for "recognition."

The WAAC, WAVES, SPARS and Marine Corps Women's Reserve were founded because military men needed women to do the routine, behind-the-lines jobs. Mr. McNutt appointed Miss Carr when the job of getting women into factories became acute.

American women had the benefit of the vision Mme. Chiang is now offering to China in the great crusading personages of the last century. Their vision led to women's suffrage and to the long pull toward equality of opportunity, contribution, and recognition on which true democracy is based.

To stand in the presence of Mme. Chiang makes one realize what great personal power America's nineteenth-century advocates of freedom and equality must have had over their listeners and gives renewed courage for the uphill pull at hand.

The Country Speaks: New York

Whence Russia? ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

The immense problems of peace and of postwar reconstruction loom bigger in responsible quarters each day as the Russian offensive sweeps westward and the armies of Germany reel back toward the border of the Third Reich. While opinion differs whether these problems will come up for effective solution this year or next year, opinion is unanimous here that they are in the offing; and the part Russia will play in them provides high lights in the comment.

Joseph Stalin, head of the Soviet Union, in an order of the day on May Day last, pledged that Russia had no territorial ambitions and that its "sole aim" was "to liberate its lands from the German Fascist braggarts." This was widely interpreted as signifying that the Russian armies would halt at the German frontier. Much is now seen depending on whether this interpretation was correct.

First in concern is whether the United States, England, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Free French will be left alone to continue the war against Germany when the Nazis have been expelled from Russia, Mr. Stalin being satisfied with Russia's liberation and prepared to enter into a separate peace with Adolf Hitler; second, how such action could be reconciled with the pledge common to each of the United Nations to carry on until the "unconditional surrender" of Germany.

Soviet Requirements

That Russia has much to gain by seeing the war through to a victorious end was admitted everywhere, and it was held that Mr. Stalin, "a clear-minded statesman whose view takes in both West and East, has Russia as his chief concern. While he may want no part of Germany, the peace that Russia needs for its rebuilding and industrial development necessitates warm-water ports, full access to the Persian Gulf, a friendly state, free of Japanese influence, in Manchuria, a free Korea and an end of the war in China that will assure friendly relations between Soviet Russia and the Chinese Republic.

These are but a few of the things in which Mr. Stalin is indubitably interested. To quit the war through a separate peace with Germany would close to him the door of the peace conference chamber and thus cancel out manifold advantages Russia would gain by seeing the conflict through and sending Russian contingents to join the big parade that will mark the apotheosis of victory.

In some quarters, German propaganda that Russian victory over Fascist Germany will deliver all Europe to the Bolsheviki has taken hold, but this is countered by competent observers who stress that Stalinist Russia is not the Russia of Trotsky. While viewing Mr. Stalin as the leading "disciple" of Lenin and as holding fast to the Lenin ideology, they see Russia today far to the right of the Russia of 1919, having gone the way of many dictatorial and socialist regimes of the past, moving step by step from the extreme Left until the middle-way has been reached within view of a moderately conservative form of government like that of all governments which follow the Lincoln pattern of "for the people, by the people."

These quarters, therefore, thus see no Red flag waving over the Europe of tomorrow, but, instead, Mr. Stalin moving first to rehabilitate his homeland, leaving tomorrow's "world revolution" for tomorrow's crucible of time.

Seat at Peace Table

They see, moreover, a tremendous Russian influence at the peace table if Mr. Stalin carries the war through and sends a contingent of the Red Army with troops of the United Nations to occupy Germany. This influence, indeed, will equal that of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill—presuming that Mr. Roosevelt will head the American delegation—or if it does not equal that of the United States and Great Britain, it will be sufficiently strong to change policies of the "Big Two" to conform more nearly to the Stalin purposes.

Russian victories on many battlefields have insured this and have earned the collaboration Mr. Stalin will need in the monumental task of rebuilding Russia. These Russian victories were at a cost too big for recording in the communiqués—so big that the world can only guess their extent. From the darkest shadow of defeat and travail, comparable only to that of the Chinese in five years of defense against Japanese aggression, they have snatched victory out of bitter defeat and proved man's capacity to fight for the things he believes in whether others believe in the same thing or not. They have shattered completely the myth of Nazi armed infallibility, and on their own have battered the Hitler war machine after St. George's way of dealing with the dragon.

And when the Axis has been destroyed in Europe, men here whose guess is as good as any man's hold that Mr. Stalin, who has no love for Japan, will join up with the United States, Britain, China and the Netherlands to make the Pacific Ocean what its name implies.

To Change the Subject:

'So Peaceful in the Country' ..... ***By Thelma J. Froscher***

As we opened the front door one morning, a little yellow plane with the Pan American insignia came roaring down out of the sky and appeared to be coming right in the living room. But somehow it zoomed on across the roof and gently settled on the airport runway a few blocks back of us.

All was quiet for a while; then a little yellow plane again swooped down toward us and again managed to land on the runway. This continued throughout the morning. Along toward noon a neighbor began to complain that the little ships were coming too close for comfort. We were just overcoming the inclination to duck our heads as they went over.

That afternoon we learned that it was only one plane—a Pan American blind flier—in which the pilot learns to land by radio with a sack over his head! We didn't tell our neighbor.

But that was several months ago, just after Pan American Airways began operating their stratoliners from 36th Street airport at the edge of Miami, now known as Pan American Field. A little training ship would attract practically no attention what with huge Army transports, bombers and other military ships as well as giant air liners from Eastern Air, National, Pan American, Pan American-Grace, British West Indies, Taca, Royal Dutch and other airlines that parade across our roofs.

Where Things Were Too Quiet

To think that we moved into the country less than a year ago to live in the quiet of the pine-dotted open spaces just outside of the city!

The dainty white-haired mother of the owner of our house was frank about the stillness when she showed us about. She wanted to move into Miami where things were happening. The country was much too peaceful for her.

Almost the only sound to be heard was the horn-like whistle of the streamliners on the Seaboard tracks in the distance. Beyond them, Eastern and National Air Lines planes could be seen rising above the trees and disappearing. Intercontinent Aircraft, Inc., began manufacturing airplane parts at one end of the field.

Then Pan American Airways which owned the airport brought its stratoliners to the field. The runways were extended until they were just two short blocks from us. Pan American Air Ferries under contract with the Army began ferrying planes to the war fronts. Mighty bomber engines broke into the stillness of country days and nights as they warmed up for their long flights.

And Then the Army Moved In

The Army moved in. The broad open spaces became a small city of long, low barracks and other buildings. Lines of trucks rolled along our practically undisturbed side streets, trailing clouds of white dust and leaving huge holes in the pavement. Intercontinent Aircraft was incorporated with Vultee and expanded.

On Nov. 1 the Army took over the work of the Air Ferries and began guarding the entire airport. Soldiers with rifles were stationed every few feet along the barbed-wire fence and military police on foot and on motorcycles began keeping order in the streams of traffic bordering the field.

The enlarged boundaries weren't enough. Now, the airport buildings are spilling across them and it looks very much as if our quiet house in the country will be swallowed up. We opened the back door just as the sun was rising, the other morning, and there in the half-light was a surveyor at work beside the rose garden.

Not long ago we passed the present home of the little white-haired mother who had found it too quiet out where we now live. How still her neighborhood seemed compared to our country home with the world's largest international air gateway about ready to come in at our back door!

Allies Sap Japanese Power in Southwest Pacific

Nipponese turn to defense of new Empire following Coral Sea battle which halted offensive.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Feb. 19—Recent Allied raids on the Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, set a new "high" for the United Nations aerial offensive in the Southwest Pacific area.

Never before in the Southwest Pacific has so great a tonnage of bombs been dropped on one target as by the Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacking Rabaul on Feb. 14. Never before have so many Allied Planes been in operation at one time as there were on Feb. 15 when Japanese strong points were bombed from Ambon in the Far North to Lae in New Guinea.

It is not possible to attach any special significance to these two days of, by Southwest Pacific standards, intensive bombing. But the growing weight and scope of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Air Corps blows do indicate the tendencies in this theater of the war.

Communiqué Study

A study of official communiqués from this headquarters since Jan. 1 this year will give some idea of what is happening now that the Japanese advance against Port Moresby, important Allied base on New Guinea, has been blunted and the enemy has been forced to realign his policy.

Much of what is happening in General MacArthur's sphere of influence has, of course, been conditioned by the American victory at Guadalcanal and the rout of the Japanese from the Southern Solomons.

One of the most notable features since the first of this year is the increase in the number of enemy targets attacked. Another is the pin-pointing and concentration of these attacks. From Celebes, the farthest point from the northern Australian mainland, to Buin and Buka, which merge into the command of Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., 37 separate targets have been attacked in a total of 216 raids, excluding those which were immediately connected with land fighting in Papua and in the Wau-Mubo area. In some cases, the incidence of these attacks give a pattern of Japanese preparation to meet the next stages of fighting in this area.

Japanese Arc

During the past few months there have been stealthy Japanese movements around an arc covering the Northern Australian Coast. The enemy has been building up and consolidating from Timor to Dutch New Guinea, building a screen not necessarily for attack but behind which it can defend more easily the Netherlands East Indies empire.

In Timor itself, there have been seven targets for United Nations bombers, most important of which is Fuiloro, which has had six raids in six weeks. In the Banda Sea area, among the island groups separating Timor from Dutch New Guinea, there have been seven other targets, most important of which are Amboina, which is the natural base supplying this area, and Dobo in the Aru Islands, which is the nearest point to the Australian mainland. The latter place, after eight raids, is reported to be rendered useless and evacuated by the Japanese.

Farther east, Dutch New Guinea has come newly into the limelight. This tangled difficult land mass covers the left flank of Japanese positions strung across in defense of Borneo, Celebes, and the Netherlands East Indies. Allied attacks on three positions in this territory indicate new Japanese infiltration in this country; while the enemy's series of raids on Merauke has been defensive covering, rather than offensive strokes, for these tentative advances.

Japanese Strength

From Java to Timor, including Borneo, London estimates Japanese strength as four divisions. There are no new signs of unusual shipping concentrations and the enemy's aerial reaction to 42 raids which the United Nations have made over this area has been slight.

The most important sector of General MacArthur's 2,000-mile front is still, however, centered around New Guinea and New Britain, which guard the great base at Rabaul—key to all the Japanese positions in this area. The aerial offensive of the past six weeks shows clearly how the land victory of the Allies in Papua has forced the Japanese to increase their holdings on these two islands. In this area, Allied bombers have been most active. Over New Guinea and New Britain, there have been 165 raids in 47 days, with 16 separate targets.

The major weight of this attack naturally has fallen upon Rabaul and Lae, the latter before it was rendered almost useless as a vital and complementary air base standing in the path of any advance toward Rabaul. The growing threat to Rabaul from the Allied land success in Papua and the Southern Solomons has compelled the Japanese to strengthen old and build new bastions for their Rabaul citadel.

New Targets

On the New Guinea Coast, for instance, north and west of Lae, the fortifications at Madang, Finschhafen and Wewak have been strengthened and these places have in their turn become main objects of Allied attack. In New Britain, Gasmata and Cape Gloucester have sprung into prominence and received 29 and 13 raids respectively. At the same time, enemy activity all around the New Britain coast has been under observation and bombed.

Here, again, London reports only 2½ divisions in New Guinea, three in New Britain, plus two strung out in the Japanese occupied Solomons.

It would seem that destruction of Gen. Tomatou Horii's Papuan Army was the least of the losses which the Japanese have suffered on this front. On sea and in the air the Japanese defeat is greater.

Losses This Year

Since the beginning of this year, according to General MacArthur's official communiqué, the enemy has definitely lost 13 ships totaling more than 110,000 tons, has probably had destroyed nine other ships approximating 60,000 tons, has suffered damage to 34 ships totaling about 150,000 tons, and has had attacked with unobserved results another 13 ships. In addition, an assortment of 19 small ships of 500 tons or less has been lost by the Japanese. In the air, their losses, though not so irreparable, were severe—204 planes destroyed and 104 damaged.

These six weeks' losses, amounting to more than 300,000 tons of shipping and 308 planes destroyed or damaged, should in themselves constitute a formidable handicap to any immediate offensive action.

But when to these are added further heavy losses since the beginning of the Papuan campaign, the Japanese position appears to be even worse. According to General Headquarters, from July 23 to the end of 1942, General MacArthur's air force was responsible for sinking and damaging six cruisers, 13 destroyers, two seaplane tenders, two gunboats, 26 large to medium cargo ships, 39 small to medium cargo ships, and 200 landing barges. In the air, 296 planes were destroyed, 89 probably destroyed, and 115 damaged.

Big Result by Small Means

At a conservative estimate, therefore, in the last seven months the Japanese have lost to General MacArthur's bombers and fighters 750,000 tons of shipping—a formidable proportion of their total prewar tonnage—and 808 planes damaged or destroyed. In fact, if the announced figures give a true picture, rarely in history have such large results been obtained from such slender means, especially when these means have been solely air power.

Japanese activities and the hard lessons which they learned at Guadalcanal and Papua would seem to indicate the Japanese are bent on strengthening and perfecting defensive outposts guarding their newly won empire.

This is the policy which, I am convinced, they have followed consistently ever since their offensive drive was turned back in the Coral Sea. The Buna and Milne Bay episodes were primarily to render Rabaul less vulnerable. Now that they have lost both these and their forward bases at Lae and Salamaua are threatened by land and laid waste from the air, the Japanese have been forced to busy themselves with other defensive preparations in New Guinea and New Britain.

Around the northern shores of Australia the enemy's comings and goings have been more in the nature of spreading a finer and more impenetrable protective net around the riches of the Indies.

In any case, whatever may be the Japanese intention, they still fight in the Pacific with time on their side. The longer the United Nations delay their counterstroke, the more strewn with difficulties will become their forward progress.

The Japanese are aware of the vital importance to them of Rabaul. By implication the Allies also admit it, since it stands out as the only really blitzed place in the Pacific. If the Allies are to remain for the time being only as "caretakers," they should do their caretaking from inside the present Japanese front door so that they can see and in some degree control what is going on in other parts of the many-roomed Japanese mansion.

Associated Press

Allied Forces Move Against Japanese in New Guinea

Upper left: American infantrymen, in camouflaged uniforms for jungle fighting, sit in trucks somewhere in New Guinea. They are bound for the front to join other United States and Australian units battling the Japanese. Upper right: Heavy traffic on a jungle trail in New Guinea has American peeps moving in single file—no passing to the right. There's little room for anything much co... ... opposite direction. Lower: An American B-26 bomber after a crash landing when its landing gear failed to drop into position for a landing at Port Moresby, New Guinea. Japanese Zero fighters hit the gear while the bomber was undertaking a mission against the Nipponese.

Self-Rule Charter Drawn Up for Jamaica

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—The British Government has offered Jamaica a new Constitution giving this West Indian colony a large measure of self-government.

Although ostensibly offered to Sir Arthur Richards, Governor of Jamaica, by Col. Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for Colonies, the new Constitution actually results from proposals embodied in a joint memorandum signed by members of all parties in Jamaica.

The new Constitution is regarded here as representing a great advance on Jamaica's former constitutional position. In fact, it is a big step toward giving the island "pre-Dominion status"—a sort of political anteroom to ultimate independence within the Empire.

House of Assembly

Main proposals in the new Constitution include:

1. A House of Assembly of not fewer than 24 members, elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage.
2. A nominated Legislative Council of 15 members.
3. An Executive Committee of 10 members, presided over by the Governor.

Five of these members on the Executive Committee are to be chosen by the House of Assembly and five, consisting of three official and two unofficial, are to be nominated by the Governor.

In addition to these principal points, the new Constitution provides for the introduction of a committee system which will concentrate considerable power into the hands of the elected assembly on such matters as agriculture, education, social welfare, and communications. For the present the Governor retains his power of veto.

But provision is made that the Constitution, if accepted, should be tried out for a full electoral period of five years and that the position will then be reviewed to see if further advances toward complete self-government are possible.

A Welcomed Move

The proposal envisages in particular the possibility of introducing a ministerial or cabinet system at this next stage.

Press comment here welcomes the move as concrete evidence of the Government's intention to give definite effect to a more liberal policy in colonial affairs.

It is seen as a sign that the Government genuinely intends to speed up the process of fulfilling its trusteeship of various colonies by trusting them to govern themselves as rapidly as possible.

Jamaica Constitution Under Long Survey

By the Associated Press

Jamaica, where a site was leased to the United States as a military or naval base in 1940, has been in line for a new constitution for some time. On March 12, 1941, it was announced in the British Parliament that constitutional changes in line with recommendations of a Royal Commission would be introduced.

At present, Jamaica has a Governor, appointed by King George, assisted by a Privy Council and a Legislative Council of five ex-officio, 10 nominated, and 14 elected members.

Parent-Teacher Congress Cancels Chicago Meeting

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers, parent body of the nation's P-T-A associations, announced yesterday cancellation of its 1943 meeting scheduled for Chicago early in May. The announcement was made from national headquarters here through Mrs. William Kletzer, Portland, Ore., President of the Congress.

The meeting, which usually attracts from 10,000 to 12,000 delegates, was called off because of transportation conditions. The board of managers will meet to carry on essential business.

Colonies Need Not Pay Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Far-reaching proposals for economic improvement in the British West Indies are made here today in a report issued by Sir Frank Stockdale who since September, 1940, has been Comptroller for the development and welfare of those islands.

The proposals, it is pointed out here, mark a departure in colonial policy in so far as they abandon the idea that each colony must pay its own way.

In place of this theory, which is based ultimately on the conception of colonies as sources of revenue, the proposals envisage the West Indies drawing on the total resoures of the Commonwealth to enable them to regain their economic legs from which they have been knocked by recent world events.

This, however, is only an interim intention. In the comparatively near future it is hoped that Sir Frank's policy will result in the West Indies being able to get out of the red by their own efforts.

One of the chief problems presented by the West Indies is the unlikelihood of these islands ever again occupying their previous favorable position in the world sugar trade.

To offset the decline in exports the report pays close attention to rendering West Indian land more fertile by an improved system of production and united farming.

Problems of education and housing also are tackled on a comprehensive scale, especially those involving the need for increased sanitation facilities and the building of new school premises.

Clearing mosquito breeding grounds in stagnant rivers in Grenada is a prominent feature of the report, while forestry services are also to be widely extended.

The cost of these schemes is estimated to be about £6,000,000. Of this sum £1,202,725 already has been approved.

'Pygmalion' at the Copley—Art Shows—'Random Harvest' Due Thursday

Shavian Comedy Presented With Sylvia Sidney as Star

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Pygmalion" makes a pleasant beginning for the series of productions which Edward Gould plans to present at the Copley Theater. The play is one of Shaw's comedies which wear well. It has enough of a story to hold it together. There is an abundance of wit to brighten the stage with glittering dialogue. Eliza, the flower girl, who is transformed into a young lady of fashion; Henry Higgins, the unmannerly phonetics expert who turns the trick; Colonel Pickering, his more urbane colleague, who helps him in the experiment, and Alfred Doolittle, the discoursive dustman who prides himself on being a member of the "undeserving poor" and resents being pushed into middle-class respectability—all are amusing Shavian characters.

The production which Mr. Gould has prepared is first rate. Sylvia Sidney, who is starred as Eliza, does reasonably well in the difficult early appearances of the ragged Cockney flower girl, whose amazing accents caught the attention of the two scholars of speech; and she is even better as the carefully coached product of their instructions, who repeated carefully what she had been taught. She has her best moments, as she should, in the final phase of the character when the girl flares up in rebellion against the indifference of the two bachelors, and engages in a verbal fencing match with the stubborn Higgins.

Staats Cotsworth, featured as Professor Higgins, hardly seems to be the English type, if the Higgins trick of dialect identification were to be turned against him, but that is not so much of a handicap as it might seem. For in the more important matter of filling in the comic qualifications of the character he manages skillfully. He has the brusqueness, the absent-mindedness, the eccentricities of the man all neatly put together to provide an amusing stage figure.

Richard Temple as Alfred Doolittle does well by that unmistakably Shavian creation. He had a tendency last evening to hurry his speeches a little. But that is something that can easily be remedied. The flavor is there, both in the appearance of the man and in his manner of speaking.

The supporting cast contributes to the enjoyment of the evening. J. W. Austin makes Colonel Pickering the gentlemanly figure that he is supposed to be. Ellen Hall is the eminently respectable housekeeper who is more than a little dubious about the wisdom of the experiment with Eliza and not above telling Professor Higgins some of his own domestic shortcomings. Valerie Valaire sets forth the Professor's kindly mother, and Mary Anderson, Mabel Acker, and Oliver Thorndike are the society snobs who help to open the play and who serve as foils for some of Shaw's satire when Eliza makes her debut.

'Pygmalion'

At the Copley—Revival of Bernard Shaw's comedy presented by Edward Gould with the following cast:

Clara Eynsford-Hill...Mary Anderson
Mrs. Eynsford-Hill.....Mabel Acker
First Bystander.....Rodney Hale
Sarcastic Bystander Mortimer Weldon
Freddy Eynsford-Hill.....Oliver Thorndike
Eliza Doolittle.....Sylvia Sidney
Col. Pickering.....J. W. Austin
Henry Higgins.....Staats Cotsworth
Mrs. Pearce.....Ellen Hall
Alfred Doolittle.....Richard Temple
Mrs. Higgins.....Valerie Valaire
Maid.....Evelyn Seibold

Harris at Friday Talk

Roy Harris, whose Fifth Symphony will have its first performance at the Boston Symphony concert of Friday, will appear briefly on the program at Friday's Symphony Luncheon at 12:15 in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza, when Boris Goldovsky gives his usual piano talk on the current symphony program.

To Give Saroyan Play

"Afton Water" by William Saroyan will be given its first Boston performance by the Tributary Theater on Friday, March 26, at the Peabody Playhouse.

Greer Garson and Ronald Colman
In "Random Harvest," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Scene From 'Yankee Doodle Dandy,' Coming to Metropolitan
Richard Whorf as Sam Harris, James Cagney as George M. Cohan, and Joan Leslie as the future Mrs. Cohan

Plays in Prospect

Kiss and Tell—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, March 1. George Abbott's production of a new comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith, and Joan Caulfield will head a cast which includes Judith Parrish, Richard Widmark, Tommy Lewis, Lulu Mae Hubbard, Frances Bavier, Robert White, John Harvey, Calvin Thomas, Paula Truman, Walter Davis, Robert Lynn, and James Lane. Two weeks' engagement preliminary to New York.

Away We Go—At the Colonial, beginning Monday evening, March 15, Theater Guild musical show, presented as the fourth of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of plays. Oscar Hammerstein 2d has written the book and lyrics, and Richard Rodgers the music. The plot is based on Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs." The cast is headed by Alfred Drake, Joan Roberts, Betty Garde, Celeste Holm, and Joseph Buloff. Rouben Mamoulian is directing and Agnes DeMille is in charge of the dances. Lemuel Ayres is designing the settings and Miles White the costumes. Two weeks' engagement in preparation for New York.

The Family—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, March 15. New play by Victor Wolfson based on novel of the same name by Nina Federova, about a family of exiled Russians living in the British concession of Tientsin in 1937 at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser, and Arnold Korff are featured players. Oscar Serlin is producer; Bretaigne Windust, director; Boris Aronson, scene designer; Carolyn Hancock, costume designer; Moe Hack in charge of lighting; William Mendrek, stage manager. One week engagement.

Secret Weapon—At the Plymouth, beginning Thursday night, March 18. Elisabeth Bergner in an adaptation by Janet and Philip Stevenson from the Russian of Constantine Finn. Dr. Paul Czinner, who is Miss Bergner's husband, and Robert Reud are the producers.

Dancing in the Streets—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, March 22. Vinton Friedley's new musical show, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor, music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Plot is said to be based on Washington housing problem. Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Colonel Stoopnagle, and Ernest Cossart are reported for cast.

Tomorrow the World—At the Wilbur beginning Monday, March 29, new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, to be presented by Theron Bamberger as the fifth of the subscription offerings of Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Ralph Bellamy will head the cast and Dorthhy Sands will have a prominent part. Elliott Nugent is directing the production. Two weeks' engagement.

The Three Sisters—At the Shubert, beginning Monday evening, April 5. Katharine Cornell in her own production of Chekhov's play, with a cast that includes Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, and Eric Dressler. Guthrie McClintic directed the production. Two weeks engagement.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Wiggin collection of prints by Felix Buhot. Original manuscripts, and drawings, photographs, and other memorabilia of Rachel Field and Ruth Burr Sanborn. Original pencil drawings by Ray J. Holden. Through February.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by John Whorf and Arthur K. D. Healy; jewelry and pottery from the Master's School: Through March 6.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Memorial exhibition of miniatures by Evelyn Purdie. Through Feb. 26.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Paintings and flowers by Antoinette Inglis. Through Feb. 27.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through March 13.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Recent portraits by members of the Guild. Through March 6.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Laer.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Paintings by 20th century Boston artists.

Wilbur Herbert Burnham, Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of window for apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Reynolds Francis, and Rohnstock, One Washington Street—Exhibition of window for apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Debt of Art to Nature, illustrated by sea shells and photographic enlargements of shells and plants. From the collection of Mrs. Fiske Warren. Through March 6. Drawings by Edward Martin Faber. Through March 1. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30, Sundays. United States Navy Posters and Original Paintings and Drawings, (opening with special ceremonies and music by a Navy band on Thursday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock). Through March 24. Early silver from the Second Church, Boston. Through February.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Tempera paintings by Negro artist, Jacob Lawrence.

Springfield: The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—"Contemporary Art of Latin-America," and "A History of American Movies."

Worcester: Worcester Museum—Swedish Decorative Art Through March. New England paintings 1700-1775, and contemporary Chilean art. Through March 14.

New Hampshire

Durham: University of New Hampshire—Fourth annual Granite State Salon of Photography. Through February. Graphic Art Processes. Through Feb. 27.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—American paintings from the Revolutionary through the Civil War. **Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street**—Exhibition of Providence City Planning. Through Feb. 27.

To Play American Works

Louis Kaufman, American violinist, in his Boston debut at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, March 11, will feature first performances here of a Sonatina by Gail Kubik, American composer, now head of the Film Music Division of the Office of War Information. Last year Mr. Kubik won the $1,000 award offered by Heifetz and RCA Victor for an American violin concerto. Shorter works in a closing group by Aaron Copland, William Grant Still and Harold Triggs, in addition to the Brahms Sonata Op. 108 and the Tchaikovsky Concerto, will complete the program. Vladimir Padwa will assist at the piano.

Hilton Film For the State And Orpheum

Ronald Colman and Greer Garson are the co-stars of "Random Harvest," film adaptation of James Hilton's novel, coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The picture, now in its eleventh week at the Radio City Music Hall, has set a record there which has surpassed even that of "Mrs. Miniver."

The film has been directed by Mervyn LeRoy, and the adaptation was prepared by Claudine West, George Froeschel, and Arthur Wimperis, all of whom had a hand in arranging the screen version of "Mrs. Miniver." The story is about an Englishman who cannot remember his past, builds up a new life for himself, and then finds himself jolted out of the memory of that and back to the past which he had been unable to recollect. Among the featured players are Susan Peters, Philip Dorn, Reginald Owen, and Una O'Connor.

Hope-Lamour Film

"They Got Me Covered," the newest Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour vehicle, opens today at the Keith Memorial. The plot is concerned with the problems of a foreign correspondent who loses his job, comes home to America, and finds himself on the trail of a story about Nazi spies. Edward Ciannelli, Mario Martin, and Donald Meek are among those in the supporting cast. Lenore Aubert, as a member of the Nazi ring, is making her American screen debut.

The companion feature is "Calaboose," a Western satire with Jimmy Rogers and Mary Brian heading a cast which includes Noah Beery, Jr.

'The Black Swan'

"The Black Swan," with Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara, Laird Cregar, Thomas Mitchell, and George Sanders in the leading roles, will move Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The companion feature at the two theaters will be "Street of Chance," with Burgess Meredith, Clair Trevor, and Sheldon Leonard.

© RKO Radio
Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope
In "They Got Me Covered," now at the Keith Memorial

Incoming Films

The first popular-price showing in Boston of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" begins Thursday at the Metropolitan. The picture has been seen previously at a road show schedule of prices at the Paramount and Fenway and the Esquire.

The picture, as everyone knows by now, is a musical comedy biography of George M. Cohan, with James Cagney to play the part. In the cast are Walter Huston, Joan Leslie, Richard Whorf, Irene Manning, George Tobias, Rosemary DeCamp, Jeanne Cagney, Frances Langford, George Barbier, S. Z. Sakall, and Walter Catlett.

On the same program will be "The Fighting Engineers," new Warner featurette, photographed in Technicolor, with Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, and James Flavin in the top roles.

'Fantasia' at Majestic

Walt Disney's "Fantasia," which made its Bostonian debut at the Majestic last season, is announced to begin a new engagement there Friday. The original version of the film is to be shown.

At RKO Boston

Duke Ellington and his orchestra will be on the stage at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. The feature film will be "Life Begins at 8:30," with Monty Woolley and Ida Lupino.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the features at the Exeter will be "Pittsburgh," with Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott, and John Wayne; and "The Affairs of Martha," with Marsha Hunt and Richard Carlson.

At the Uptown

Beginning Friday, the Uptown Theater will be showing "The Forest Rangers," Technicolor feature, starring Fred MacMurray and Paulette Goddard. On the same program will be "You Can't Escape Forever," melodrama with George Brent and Brenda Marshall.

Scollay and Modern

"Star Spangled Rhythm," with its cast of some 40 stars, and "Truck Busters," with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine, will be the films at the Scollay and Modern beginning Friday.

Hilda Banks' Debut

Hilda Banks, 15-year-old pianist, will make her local appearance as both pianist and composer at her recital in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 14. On her program, which features works of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, will be her "Three Preludes." She has studied piano interpretation with Artur Schnabel, and composition with Dr. Hans Nathan and Paul Dessau.

Abresch
Mobley Lushanya
Soprano with the San Carlo Opera Company, coming to the Opera House Saturday evening for a week's stay.

Water Colors and Oils Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

Two exhibitions are to be shown at the Grace Horne Galleries through March 20: water colors and drawings by George Grosz and oils by Herbert Barnett.

George Grosz is now an American citizen. However, the pictures in this exhibition are largely the production of his German days. They are graphic records and cynical interpretations of the daily scene. George Grosz was one of the Germans who were deeply disillusioned by the last war, and who made pictorial art an outlet of expression for embitterment. This artist was a keen observer of the ways of men, and he depicted unrelentingly the conceits and idiosyncrasies of the less exemplary members of society.

His pen and brush report in gritty, harsh, and corrosive lines the telling contours, the characteristic mannerisms, the typical postures and dress of the unfortunate subjects of his satire. The crude and clumsy and bestial traits are defined with the subtleties and exaggerations permitted a caricaturist. If the artist made these sketches in a day of disillusion, the time has come when they impart a moral through revealing undermining traits of callousness and deterioration.

Herbert Barnett was born in New England, had a stimulating interval of European study, and now paints and teaches in Worcester (he is director of the School of the Worcester Museum of Art). We always look forward to the latest crop of Barnett canvases. He works with utmost intensity. He probes the brush, challenges the pigment, shapes sturdy phrases of pictorial design. Mr. Barnett's pictures, seen in the aggregate, show vitality and urgency. Unconcealed is the strenuous effort willingly invested by the painter in order to achieve a maximum of effectiveness and expressiveness.

Structure is not only implied in these canvases, it is defined and enunciated. Mr. Barnett relishes the angles of visual direction; he tries to bring everything into a pattern of related and deflecting planes. It is an active and retroactive design, and the picture is all one piece pictorially. This method of abstraction is not a novelty; the Italian Piranesi employed it in black-and-white with great effectiveness.

Mr. Barnett's procedure is intellectual, but its objective is emotional expression. At the moment he is poised between two paths of direction: stylization and naturalism. His manner of approach cannot remain static, for it is experimental and progressive. Franz Marc, the great German painter of horses, was poised similarly between two such avenues of departure. It is with more curiosity than ever that we await the forthcoming pictures in the evolution of the style of one of the most self-challenging painters in New England.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c TILL 1 P. M.
DOORS OPEN
Orpheum 9:15 A.M. State 11:15 A.M.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE
LEWIS with MICKEY STONE • ROONEY
Cecilia PARKER — Ann RUTHERFORD
ESTHER WILLIAMS
— plus —
"POWER OF THE PRESS"
Gloria Dickson Lee Tracy
State Only—Louis Weir at Organ

3D WEEK MAJESTIC 2 HITS
LAST 2 DAYS!
WALT DISNEY'S
SALUDOS AMIGOS
Gay Musical Feature in Technicolor
THRILLS! MYSTERY! SUSPENSE!
SQUADRON LEADER X

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone POWER • Maureen O'HARA
"THE BLACK SWAN"
Plus "STREET OF CHANCE"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
The All-Star, All-American Musical Comedy
"STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM"
Plus "TRUCK BUSTERS"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR — BEG. MON., MAR. 1
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
KISS and TELL
NEW COMEDY by F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS • ROBERT KEITH
Mail Orders Now—Seats Tomorrow. EVES.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. MATS.—WED., 55c to $1.65; SAT., 55c to $2.20. Tax Incl.

Shubert COPLEY 2 Weeks Only
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed.-Sat. 2:30
BOSTON ACCLAIMS
SYLVIA SIDNEY IN PERSON
IN SHAW'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"PYGMALION"
with STAATS COTSWORTH
Sunday Nite 8:10. No Show Thurs.

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond Presents in
JORDAN HALL—Tickets Now
$1.10 to $2.75. DOWNtown sale FILENE'S
SAT. 2:30 8:30
CARMEN AMAYA
Company Gypsy Dancers & Musicians

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY (HARVARD SQ. & KIOSK)
Review—Today Only
Greer Garson Walter Pidgeon
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
Brian Donlevy, "THE GREAT McGINTY"
Thurs.: Marlene Dietrich, "PITTSBURGH"
"SEVEN SWEETHEARTS"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Feb. 25 to March 2. Continuous 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"FOREST RANGERS"
Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard
Susan Hayward
"EYES IN THE NIGHT"
Edward Arnold—Ann Harding

BOSTON (OPERA)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
9 DAYS—BEG. FEB. 27—MAR. 7
SEATS NOW AT OPERA HOUSE AND WILBUR THEATRE
SAN CARLO OPERA CO.
COMPANY 150 & CORPS DE BALLET
CARLO PERONI, CONDUCTOR
OPENING PERF.
SATURDAY EVE., FEB. 27, "AIDA"
Sun. mat., Feb. 28, TRAVIATA; Mon. eve., Mar. 1, CARMEN; Tues. eve., Mar. 2, RIGOLETTO; Wed. eve., Mar. 3, FAUST; Thurs. eve., Mar. 4, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI; Fri. eve., Mar. 5, BOHEME; Sat. mat., Mar. 6, MARTHA (in English); Sat. eve., Mar. 6, TROVATORE; Sun. mat., Mar. 7, TOSCA; Sun. eve., Mar. 7, TRAVIATA.
Prices: Evenings & Sun. Mats., 55c to $2.20; Sat. Mat., Mar. 6, 55c to $1.65. Tax Included.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Heartily recommended." — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun.
Next Matinee Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 6th MONTH
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Mat. Saturday 2:40 and Sunday at 3

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., West of Broadway. CI. 6-6075
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40 (No Perf. this Thurs.)
MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 3; 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Mats. Saturday & Wednesday, Mar. 3, at 2:30
44TH ST. THEA. West of B'way. LA. 4-4327

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50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 No Monday Perf.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of Bway. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday 2:40

LAST 6 WEEKS!
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON Edmund GWENN Ruth GORDON Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE Alexander KNOX Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47. Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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EVA JOSEPH
Le Gallienne in Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun.
Matinees Saturday & Sunday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JACK BENNY ROCHESTER
"MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD"
In Person "Truth or Consequences"
On Stage CAROL BRUCE • Others
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Haley Ball. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert-Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou — "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Esquire—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—News and March of Time. 2, 5:30, 9. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:40, 4, 7:50.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Virginia," Fred Mac Murray, Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6, 9:35. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Keith Memorial — "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News, 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.

Metropolitan—"Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 11:30 a. m., 3:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Modern—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:28, 3:35, 6:30, 9:40. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston — "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:30. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—One Day of War, Russia, 1942," "The Spirit of West Point," "Army Chaplain," "Edgar Kennedy Comedy," "Unusual Occupations," "South American Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden. 12:56, 4:04, 7:02, 10:10. "The Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. 11:30 a. m., 2:38, 5:36, 8:44.

Telepix—"March of Time," "South American Sports," "Puppetoon," "Visit to the Bronx Zoo," "Vaudeville Acts," "Hero of World War II," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 7:35, 10:30.

Tremont—"Butch Minds the Baby," 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:20. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, George Sanders, Joan Bennett, Virginia Bruce. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 1, 4:35, 8:10. "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 2:25, 6:10, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 5:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Dead Man's Gulch." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Bambi." 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julie Bishop
Coolidge Corner: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche.
Cleveland Circle: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.
University: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones.
Codman: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:29, 7, 9:46. "Get Hep to Love." 2:05, 8:22.
Park: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball. "Silver Queen," George Brent. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:35, 4:45, 7:55.
Mystic: "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Pittsburgh," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:20, 8:15.
Strand: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Heddy Lamarr. 3:20, 8:25. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2:10, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Thunder Birds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. 3:20, 8:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Payne. "Ice Capades," Richard Greene. 2, 5, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Medford: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Counter Espionage," Warren William.
Fellsway: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig, Brian Granville. 2, 8.
Strand: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Bambi." 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bambi." "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene.
Strand: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2, 8.
Capitol: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bambi." 2:02, 7:53. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean, Robert Paige. 3:30, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pittsburgh," John Wayne. "Friendly Enemies," Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "World at War." 2, 8.
Coolidge: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Palm Beach Story." 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 2, 5, 7:50.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. "Springtime in the Rockies, Betty Grable, John Payne. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "The World at War."

New England Homemakers Are Turning Again To the Good Old Stove for Warmth

By Florence Thompson Howe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass.

Stoves are staging a comeback in New England. People whose ancestors are said to have been responsible for the coining of that phrase "Yankee ingenuity," are not to be downed by a fuel shortage.

"Cast iron comfort," somebody called it facetiously when the old Franklin stoves and wood-burning heaters first began to appear in New England living rooms.

Does it really help much, when you've been used to central heating? Help? It makes all the difference between being cold and being comfortable, now that the fuel shortage is so acute!

Help Save Fuel

A Yankee pushes his thermostat down to 65°, digs up the old wood stoves and coal stoves, hooks 'em into the fireplace chimney and toasts his shins. Shutting off unnecessary rooms, adding storm sash and insulation, weather stripping windows—that's the sort of program which will save fuel oil and help the boys who are fighting to keep America the land of the free.

That's precisely what is happening in countless oil-burner-equipped homes. People who haven't any old stoves in attic or basement are hunting them up and installing them as auxiliary heaters to cut down oil consumption and keep the family comfortable.

Some farsighted folks began picking up stoves in antique shops and secondhand stores last summer when it first began to be apparent that New England faced a fuel shortage. People living in summer homes down in Connecticut or in the mountain villages of Vermont or New Hampshire learned that they could often pick up discarded "Franklins" or wood burners through the local general storekeeper. If, while you were driving in from "the farm" you discovered a little Victorian wood stove designed like a black iron lace-paper doily, you dickered a little, bought it pronto, tucked it into your car and drove off in triumph leaving the village storekeeper feeling that he had rid himself of a white elephant.

Oil Stoves Too

Or perhaps, at the Good Will Stores you succumbed to the charms of the vintage 1871 "Florence" oil stove—a rotund, rococo little number in black iron, looking a little like a wedding cake and a lot like the lace edge deck of a Mississippi River Steamboat. What a wealth of warmth it throws out on a gallon of oil! Stove collecting came to be the chief topic of talk at club meetings.

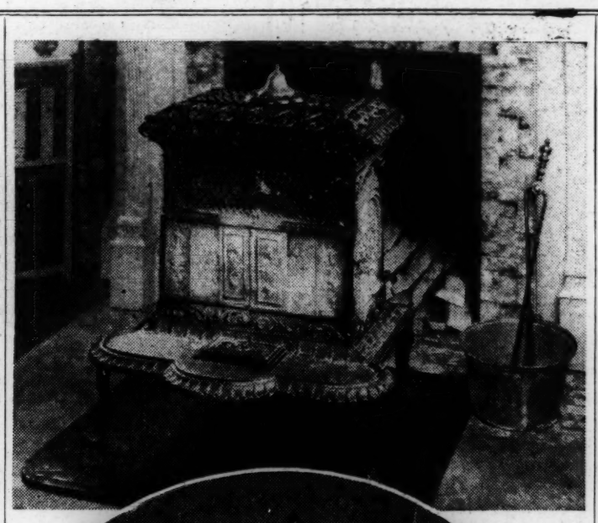
The good old "pot-bellied station stoves" with the firebrick lining for burning coal will hold a fire for 48 hours. It's surprising, too, what a "cozy" feeling an old-fashioned stove brings into the house. The family gathers round, and before long Dad's got his shoes off and his slippered feet up on the hearth, Sis and Bob are pasting war stamps in the new war stamp book, and mother takes up her Red Cross knitting.

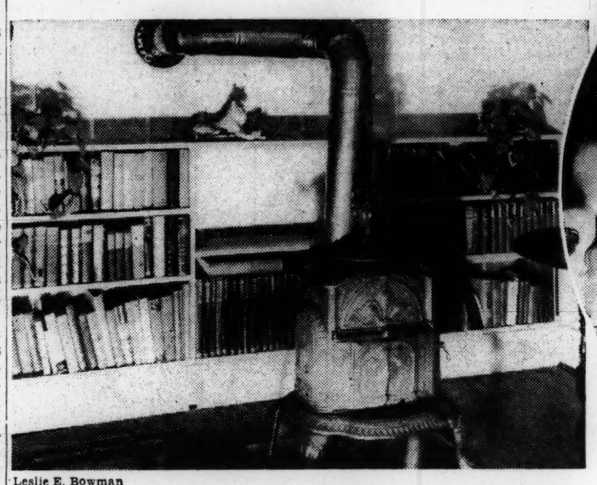
Now that news of these little neighborhood Utopias is spreading, the stoves are getting scarce. Everybody is "catching on." The antique shops and secondhand stores have been combed for stoves, coal grates and andirons. One neighbor unable to find an old stove in town since the supply evaporated under the sunshine of sudden demand, has ordered a reproduction "Franklin" for his den, from a middle western firm making stoves.

It seems that even the Government is "catching on" and sheet iron is now being permitted to go (so local dealers tell us) to the "C" manufacturers. These smaller companies, not equipped to go into war production on a large scale, are allotted small amounts of materials and allowed to make stoves in small quantities for distribution in New England where the fuel shortage is most acute.

These "reproduction" stoves vary in price from about $3.50 for the simple 18-inch airtight sheet iron heaters to $99. The popular "station" type cost from about $28.75 to $49.75.

The trend back to "stove" heat is indicated in the advertising dodger enclosed with the monthly statement from a local hardware store. It sings the praises of "Pingo," the stove polish that "does away with blacking."





Leslie E. Bowman

With the fuel shortage becoming increasingly acute, more and more of these old stoves have put in an appearance in New England living rooms. Those housewives who are fortunate enough to own one, say they make all the difference between being cold and being comfortable. In the top picture is a black iron stove with filigree patterns, now used in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fuller, Springfield, Mass. The Victorian woodburner in the lower left photo is warming the living room of the Hinsdale Smiths in Springfield. And the old Franklin stove in the lower right picture bridges the gap between comeliness and efficacy in Hampton House, Springfield.

Reupholstering and Reconditioning Help Lengthen Life of Your Furniture

By Bernice Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We can and should carry our home salvage program right into our living rooms these days. For, sofas, couches, and easy chairs, as well as all other household equipment, should be made to last for some time to come.

No more inner-spring furniture will be manufactured for the duration and production of all upholstered pieces has been sharply curtailed. All springs, webbing, and feathers, and, in fact, all contents of our upholstered pieces, are precious commodities and should be preserved and protected. No matter how battered or how far beyond repair a chair or sofa may seem, it should not be discarded. A reliable repair man should be consulted, for in all probability it can be rebuilt or reconditioned and made into a piece of furniture like new.

Service Departments Help

Most furniture and department stores now have service departments ready to help the homemaker care for her upholstered pieces. Regular upholstering specialty shops are also now devoting most of their work to the repairing and reconditioning of old pieces, since new materials are increasingly difficult to obtain.

The services offered usually include everything from picking up the furniture at your door to returning it in its new covering and dress. There are certain definite services which a homemaker should expect when she sends her sofa or chair to be reconditioned. Work to be done, of course, depends on the condition of the piece. Any general job of overhauling, though, should include the removal of the old covering, and repairing, reglueing, bracing, and tightening of the frame. All exposed wood surfaces should be retouched, polished, and rubbed.

Springs Need Special Care

Most important is the care of the springs. These should be reset and retied. If a repair man has any springs left from his previous supply, he may be able to replace those which are badly damaged. The interior of the piece should be rebuilt and restuffed and new cotton felt, moss hair, or other filling added when needed. Webbing should be reset or replaced if beyond repair. Cushions should be remade so that these springs are also retied and reset and the feathers, down, and other filler material fluffed or steamed.

When the job of rebuilding is done, the piece is ready to be recovered, and that is where the redecorating program begins. The bright new covers placed on a chair and sofa can almost make a room over. When the homemaker decides to have her upholstered furniture repaired, she should also have her decorative theme well in mind. Before the furniture goes to the shop, she should decide whether she is going to follow out her present color scheme, or whether she is going to adopt a new one, and she will be guided accordingly in selecting the new coverings.

Use New Color Scheme

She can, with very little expense, work out an entirely new color scheme for the room. Bearing in mind the color already present in the rug or carpet, she can choose a pattern and color which can also be picked up in draperies and perhaps in other upholstered pieces. Fortunately, although there are shortages of materials which go into upholstered furniture, there are still plenty of patterns and colors in fabrics from which to select coverings.

If the homemaker wishes to go a bit further than a new color scheme, she can, at additional cost, have the period of her furniture changed or adapted at the same time it is reconditioned. If the frame of a chair or sofa is of no particular period, an expert craftsman can put on new legs and restyle it into a provincial, 18th-Century, or Modern piece. Wood in most pieces can also be refinished to harmonize with other pieces in a room.

Buy Bonds Instead

Your sacrifice of luxuries is nothing against the sacrifice of America's fighting men. Spend those luxury dollars for War Bonds.

Use Accessories to Make a New Spring Costume

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

Accessories lend a flowerlike loveliness to spring collections. With elfin touch, they play all kinds of pranks with clothes. Some sparkle, others glow. They are saucy. They are sober. One group bends its purpose towards freshness, another stresses the feminine charm of softness. But under every guise, one traces a fine sense of practicality, for accessories can endorse a dozen different moods for a single basic costume.

Mainbocher showed a whole tray of accessories in his collection. "A beautifully fitted something that appears to be a nothing will make a wonderful background for the new flower ideas and new glamour belts," is the way this designer approaches the possibilities of accessories, which he terms "interchangeable elements." "With several tops and a long and short skirt, some glamour belts, a jacket, and one of the new scarf capes, a girl can go anywhere," he affirms.

Artificial Flowers

In his tray was a wonderful assortment of artificial flowers. Many of these were to be worn at the waistline, with sprays gracefully falling well below the belt, adding to his famous long-line look. One short, black dress showed a pair of shell pink roses in the center back of the belt. Some of his glamour belts added tiny aprons or part peplums of crisp white embroidered organdy, or of chiffon, taffeta, or flowers. Polka-dot accessories, of course, figure in any Mainbocher show—a pink polka-dot rose in the hair, one at the belt, or polka-dot gloves and a matching belt.

Dimmed-out streets call for bright ideas, and the John Frederics collection of hats, bags, flowers, and scarfs, all aglow with a new luminous application, point the way for accessories to be most serviceable in a blackout. In the daytime their beauty sparkles, but as dusk gathers, they glow. Never was there a more enchanting fashion. The darker the night, the more of loveliness comes to light, like some black and white garden in Kashmir that waits only for the moonlight to come alive.

These "things," as John calls his accessories—feathers, veiling, leather, artificial flowers, gloves, umbrellas—all glow in the dark. No taxi driver but would spy you out, however black the night, if you wore one of these luminous scarfs, carried a parasol, or merely lifted your glowing glove.

One blue organza square was dizzy with polka dots about the size of a dime. These were cut from thin leather, dipped in glow-paint, and knotted to the organza with black thread, from whence they fluttered their warning like some gleaming Milky Way. A white crocheted fascinator sparkled with sequins in daylight, but its convolutions became an etched pattern in fragile design at night, caught with a white gardenia in the hair and at the throat. Some hats cast a dim halo over the wearer's face.

Variety of Gilets

While the John Frederics collection was designed specifically to beat the blackouts, there are still some going about without any ulterior motive.

Take gilets, for instance. But before you take them to yourselves, consider your neckline—and the necklines of your suits. "Necklines should do the same thing for the face that becoming lighting does," declares one designer. Will you have stiff bows at the throat, or flowing ones of chiffon, such as those which gave irresistible charm to some in Mme. Lyolene's spring collection? Will you present a trim, tailored appearance with piqué collars, cuffs, and a touch of the same fabric on your hat? Or will you lean to folderol frills, to ruffles softening the line of your jacket, and lending feminine daintiness to its cuff?

Never has there been a season when accessories have been such fun, or more important to the fashion scene. They're quite the life of our times, and likely to increase in importance as our basic changes become less frequent. One recent spring show emphasized this definitely. Gloves and hats did all the talking, designed by Merry Hull and Helen Garnell, respectively.

Hats and Gloves

In a mood both playful and practical, Helen Garnell, who has fashioned hats for both Hollywood and Paris, showed sailors of chintz, and snoods of lighter cotton which could be worn as hats or jabots, as your fancy dictated. Gingham was a favorite fabric for hats and gloves, a modernized poke bonnet of plaid gingham being accompanied by a pair of three-quarter Merry Hull gloves of the same material, finished at the top with crisp eyelet embroidery beading, and laced with ribbon.

Merry Hull, originator of the finger-free glove so beloved of women who enjoy a well-fitted glove, say there is no limit to what you can make into gloves. She is showing gloves made of a wide variety of fabrics—bedticking, kitchen toweling, imported men's shirtings, poplins, de luxe cotton crepe, linens, plaid and white chintz, dotted swiss, among others.

"Fabric gloves are becoming more important from a styling as well as from a utilitarian standpoint," she declared, when interviewed on the subject of gloves at her Beekman Place apartment. "They have been made with more quality, which has of course changed their aspect. While they cannot be compared to leather, to go with special costumes, those that are machine sewn and then hand-whipped are very strong. I use sanforized materials entirely, so that there is no shrinkage."

Merry Hull uses gilets purely as backgrounds for her gloves, to give them the proper support, and they are cleverly tied in in design.

"Taffeta," she observed, "is not good for gloves, and piqué is very scarce." One of her gloves is an extension gauntlet model outlined in a double piqué ruffle.

This looks like a big spring for the dress with lingerie touches. Moiré, simple and detachable, can be worn with the same suit that looks far more "dressed-up" when white ruffles of pleated organdy cascade down its lapel, or outline the popular scooped-out square neck.

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A partial list of Kickernick dealers in the area covered by the Atlantic Edition of The Christian Science Monitor. Write us if you do not find a dealer in your vicinity.

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Mobile . . . L. Hammel Dry Goods Company
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Pensacola . . . Bon Marche
Quincy . . . J. S. Shaw Company
St. Augustine . . . The Lucille Shop
St. Petersburg . . . Wilson-Chase Company
St. Petersburg . . . Lowrey's
Sarasota . . . Montgomery Roberts Company
Tallahassee . . . The Vogue, Inc.
Tampa . . . Maas Brothers
West Palm Beach . . . N. J. Mirsky
Winter Haven . . . Juhler's
Winter Park . . . Lohr Lee Shop

GEORGIA
Albany . . . Churchwell's
Atlanta . . . Dollie Evins Shoppe
Augusta . . . J. B. White & Company
Brunswick . . . A. J. Gordon
Columbus . . . J. A. Kirven Company
Dublin . . . R. L. Stephens Department Store
Macon . . . Pollack's
Macon . . . Union Dry Goods Company
Macon . . . R. L. Stephens
Moultrie . . . David's
Savannah . . . B. H. Levy Brothers & Co., Inc.
Statesboro . . . H. Minkovitz & Sons
Waycross . . . Churchwell Brothers

MARYLAND
Baltimore . . . The May Company
Baltimore . . . Hutzler Brothers Company

MAINE
Bangor . . . Smith Specialty Shop
Waterville . . . Squire's

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston . . . R. H. White Company
Boston . . . Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop
Boston . . . Jordan Marsh Company
Brockton . . . Storey & Company
Greenfield . . . John Wilson & Company, Inc.
Haverhill . . . The Sceva Speare Company
Holyoke . . . McAuslan & Wakelin Co., Inc.
Lawrence . . . Cherry & Webb Company
Lowell . . . Cherry & Webb Company
Lynn . . . T. W. Rogers Company
New Bedford . . .
New Bedford Dry Goods Company
North Adams . . . Boston Store
Springfield . . . Albert Steiger Company
Worcester . . . John C. MacInnes Company

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord . . . Harry G. Emmons
Rochester . . . Katherine T. O'Brien

NEW JERSEY
Newark . . . Hahne & Company

NEW YORK
Albany . . . Cotrell & Leonard
Amsterdam . . . Holzheimer & Shaul
Binghamton . . . Hills, McLean & Haskins
Brooklyn . . . Abraham & Straus, Inc.
Buffalo . . . The William Hengerer Company
East Aurora . . . The Brown-Cornell Shop
Gloversville . . . Mildred Preston
Jamestown . . . Matthew's Corset Chop
New York . . . Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc.
New York . . . *Best & Company
Port Chester . . . Lillian Dresses
Rochester . . . Sibley, Lindsay & Curr
Rome . . . The Allen Shop
Syracuse . . . C. E. Chappell & Sons
Utica . . . Strobel Corset Shop
Yonkers . . . Say-Mour Shop

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville . . . Bon Marche
Durham . . . Ellis Stone & Company
Greensboro . . . Ellis Stone & Company

PENNSYLVANIA
Altoona . . . The William F. Gable Company
Erie . . . Erie Dry Goods Company
Hanover . . . The Leader Store
Harrisburg . . . Pomeray's, Inc.
Philadelphia . . . Strawbridge & Clothier
York . . . Charles H. Bear & Company

RHODE ISLAND
Pawtucket . . . McDevitt's, Inc.
Providence . . . Gladdings, Inc.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia . . . J. W. Hallwanger
Spartanburg . . . The August W. Smith Co.

VERMONT
Brattleboro . . . J. E. Mann
Rutland . . . Charles Starns & Company

VIRGINIA
Hampton . . . Elizabeth Salon, Inc.
Norfolk . . . Amos & Brownley
Portsmouth . . . The Famous
Staunton . . . R. L. Soudar

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washinton . . . The Palais Royal
Washington . . . S. Kann Sons Company

WEST VIRGINIA
Wheeling . . . George E. Stifel Company

*Sell Kickernicks for children or juniors only.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf 4	2	111	111	111	+1
Adams Exp (2.45e)	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog.aph (1)	9	7¾	7¾	7½	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	27	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅞
Alaska Juneau	4	4	4	4	
Allegheny Corp	1 6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf (w	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
Allegheny pf 530 ww	42	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	17	18¾	18	18½	+ ½
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	32	24	23¾	24	+ ¾
Allen Indust (¾ae)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Al Chem & Dye 6a	6	152	148½	152	+3½
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs (1½g)	13	7¾	7½	7½	
Allied St pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	+1½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	18	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
Amal Leather	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76	76	76	+ ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	1	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
Am Airlines (1½e)	3	55⅜	54½	54½	— ½
Am Bank Note ¼g	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Am Bk N pf (3)	+190	50¼	50	50¼	
Am Bosch (¾ae)	31	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+ ¾
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	10	34½	34½	34½	
Am Br S pf 5¼	+ 5	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	+ ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	5	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	81¾	1	81⅞	
Am Can pf (7)	+ 10	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ¾
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	60	33¾	21½	33⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.20g	5	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ¾
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
Am Colortype .15g	8	9¾	9¾	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crystal S 2½e	45	18¾	17½	18	+ ⅜
Am Distill	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Encaustic Til	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Am European ½e	1	7	7	7	
Am & For Power	16	27⅛	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf 3¼k	4	46½	46	46½	+1
Am&FP $7pf 7¼k	2	4	54	54	
Am & F P 2 pf	21	83⅛	81¼	81½	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS (3)		31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Am Hide&Leather	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	2	36	36	36	+ ¼
Am Home P (2 40)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ½
Am Ice	1	3	3	3	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Am International	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	+ 50	45½	45½	45½	
Am Locomotive	42	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Am Loco pf (7e)	6	88½	87¾	87¾	— ¼
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Am M & Met ½e	17	8	7¾	8	+ ⅝
Am Metal (1)	18	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	+ 90	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	35	25⅝	24½	25⅛	+1⅝
Am P & L $5 pf	57	22⅛	21¼	21¼	+1
Am Rad&St S 15g	73	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Am Roll Mill 20g	83	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	+230	64¼	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾ae	3	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Am Seating (1e)	21	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e	+110	30	29⅞	30	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	38	40⅞	40¼	40¾	+ ¼
Am Snuff Co (.60a)	2	41	40	40	
Am Snuff pf 6	+ 60	150½	150½	150½	+4½
Am Sm & R pf 7	+ 40	150½	50½	150½	+4½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	21	24¼	23¾	24	+ ¼
Am Stores ½g	6	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Am Stove (.30g)	4	13½	13¼	13½	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	14	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	98	98	98	— ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	29	143⅛	141⅝	142½	+1⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	5	52¾	52⅛	52¾	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	+16	138	137	137	
Am Type Fdrs	24	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	13	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
Am Water Works	46	5⅛	4¾	4¾	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	+3
Am Woolen	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Wool pf (8e)	2	66	65½	66	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	27	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda (2½e)	112	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e	+190	26	25¾	26	
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Andes Copper (1)	4	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
A P W Paper	3	21½	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	39	38	39	
Armour Illinois	106	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	6	55	54½	55	+ ½
Armstrong Ck ¼g	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
Arnold Const ¼g	1	¼	¼	¼	
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	40	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Assoc Inv pf (5)	+ 1	102	102	102	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	123	49¾	48⅛	49¼	+ ¾
Atch T&SF pf (5)	7	75	¼	75	+1
Atl Coast Line 2e	44	31⅜	30¼	31	+ ¾
Atl G&W In pf 5e	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Atl Refining (.15g)	13	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼g)	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	4	6d	6d	6d	— ½
Atlas Pow pf 5	+ 40	118	118	118	+3
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation Cp (¼e)	129	4½	4⅜	4⅜	- ⅛

B

Balo Loco ct (1e)	34	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	68	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	64	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Barber Asphalt	14	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Barker Bros (3½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	28	14⅜	14	14¼	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	16	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	26½	26½	26½	
Beauk Cigar (1½e)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Beech Creek (2)	+ 50	28½	28½	28½	
Beech-Nut Pk(4a)	2	102	102	102	+1
Bell Airc (2e)	68	15	14¼	14¾	+ ¾
Bendix Aviat 3¾e	43	38⅜	36⅞	38	+1¼
Best Foods (.60)	17	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
Best & Co (1.60a)	5	27	27	27	
Beth Steel (2½g)	38	61¾	60¾	61¾	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117	117	117	+ ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	7	29	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
Black & Deck 1.60	6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	35	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	65	17½	16⅞	17⅜	
Boeing Airp (1e)	65	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
John Al&Bruss 3e	11	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅝
Bon Ami A (4)	+ 4	93½	93½	93½	+1
Bon Ami B 2½	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1¼
Bond Stores (1.60)	9	19¾	19⅜	19½	
Borden Co (.30g)	9	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	30¼	29¾	30	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	28	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+1⅜
Bower Roll B ½e	3	29	29	29	
Bridgeport Brass	19	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	1	41	41	41	
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
Bklyn-G Qu Trans	11				
Bklyn-Man Tr	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	8	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	32	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Bucy-E 7%pf 7	+ 10	107	107	107	
Budd Mfg	18	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	+100	85	84	85	+1½
Budd Wheel (1e)	15	8⅝	8½	8½	
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (½g)	6	22¾	22⅛	22½	+ ½
Burling Mills .35g	212	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
But Mills pf 2¾	6	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅜
Burl M pf 2¾ old	1	55	55	55	— ⅛
Burl M 2¾pf 2½	10	55⅛	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	22	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
Bush Terminal	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush T pf (6)	+ 20	48	47	47	—1¼
Bush TB pf2¼ae	+ 30	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.15a)	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	5	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
Butte C&Z (1⅓e)	12	4⅛	4	4	
Byers A M Co	10	11¾	11½	11⅝	
Byers pf 1.82k	+15	75	73½	73½	—1½
Byron Jack (¼g)	4	18¼	18	18	— ¼

C

Calif Pack (1½)	21	25	24½	25	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec (1)	41	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	9	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Can Dry Ga (.60)	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Can Sou Ry (3)	+ 20	32½	32½	32½	
Can Pacific	80	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅝
Capital Adm A	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ¼
Carc C&O (5)	+ 70	91	9188	91	+ ½
Carpenter Stl ½g	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	4	91	90¾	91	+1
Caterpil Tract (2)	14	46	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅞
Celanese Corp (2)	12	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	+180	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7	+110	123	122¾	123	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½g)	28	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	11	19⅜	19	19⅜	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Cen Ill Lt pf 4½	+120	105½	105	105½	
Cent RR New	13	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	23	15	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	7	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cert-teed 6%pf	+210	40¼	40	40	+ ½
Chain Belt (1¼g)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
Champ P&F ¼e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Champ P&F pf 6	+ 2	104	104	104	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	53	39½	38⅛	39⅜	+1⅜
Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	

Today's sales (est.)	1,700,000
Previous day's sales	1,427,405
1943 volume to date	36,616,586
1942 volume to date	19,235,871

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill	33	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A .59¾	66	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Chi Great West	43	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼e	41	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
Chi Mail Order ½e	9	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅞
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	11	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	7	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	12	1½	1½	1½	
Chi R I 7% pf	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	2	1⅞	2	
Chile Cop (½g)	+ 90	26	25	26	+1
Chrysler Corp ¾g	24	74	73½	74¾	+ ¼
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
City Investing	+330	33½	30½	33½	+3½
City Stores	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Clev E Ill pf 4½	+ 8	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	+ 20	102½	102½	102½	
Clev Grap Br (2e)	5	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
Cluett Peab 2¼ae	4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
Colgate-P-P ½a	32	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
Collins & Aik	4	20	19½	19¾	
Col & South	+440	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
Col & Sou 1 pf	+19	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ¾
Col & Sou 2pf	+410	5	4¾	5	+ ½
Col Fuel&Iron ½g	8	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Colum Br A (.30g)	3	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
Colum Br B (.30g)	6	18	17½	18	+ ⅞
Colum G & El	73	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	4	50½	49⅝	50½	+ ½
Colum Pict (3½e)	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	
Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Coml Credit (3)	9	31	30½	31	+ ¾
Coml Cred pf 4¼	1	106	106	106	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	14	34	33½	34	+ ¾
Coml Solvents .60e	155	13¾	13	13⅜	+ ¾
Com'wlth & South	96	1	¾	¾	
Comw & Sou pf	9	42	41½	41¾	
Com'wlth Ed .35g	32	24⅜	24	24¼	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	3	4	4	4	
Congoleum-Nairn	14	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Aircraft	40	19¼	19	19	
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Copperm .45e	53	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	37	18½	18¼	18¼	—.⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	96⅞	96½	96½	— ½
Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	29	12	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Consol Oil (½)	46	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp 1.40	18	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
Consum Pwr 4½	+110	97	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	19	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	+21	31	30½	30¾	
Consolidation Coal	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	31	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	18	43½	42½	43½	+1⅞
Cont Motors (.55e)	118	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	58	30½	30	30	
Cont Steel (¾g)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl 80	6	13	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46¾	46¾	47¾	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	+59	40⅞	40¼	40¾	+ ¾
Corn Products 2.60	6	57½	57⅛	57½	+ ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7	+ 40	179½	179½	179½	Feb23
Coty Inc (¼e)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Coty International	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	87	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	+ ¾
Crane cv pf 5	+150	101	100½	101	
Cream of Wh 3½g	1	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	13	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Crown C&S ½e	26	23⅛	22	23	+1¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Crown Zel pf 5	+ 20	90	90	90	
Crucible Steel (2e)	21	35¼	34⅛	34¾	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	+1¼
Cuba RR pf	+450	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	35	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Cuneo P pf 4½	+ 10	101	101	101	
Curtis Publishing	67	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	+ 50	47	45½	47	+2
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	8	25¼	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	103	8⅛	8	8	
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	

D

Daviso Ch .60e	8	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Decca Records .60a	1	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	13	30¾	30¼	30⅝	
Deere pf 1.40	6	32⅜	32	32	
Del & Hudson	46	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	82	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	17	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Detroit Edis .30g	20	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	+590	23	22½	23	
Diamond M 1½	1	29	29	29	
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Diamt Motor 1.40g	1	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	2	24	24	24	
Dixie-Vortex (⅓e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅓g	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
Dome Mines h.80g	11	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	9	63¾	63¼	63½	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ¾
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	2	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Dunhill Internat	3	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	15	146¼	145½	146	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	3	126¾	126⅝	126⅝	+ ⅛
Duq Light 1pf 5	+ 20	119¼	119¼	119¼	

E

Eastern Air Lines	1	32½	32½	32½	
Eastern Roll Mill	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak (5)	4	152	151	151	—1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	13½	13½	13½	
Ei & Mus Ind .06g	3	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 2½ae	15	35½	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	23	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	
El Power & Lt	89	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	12	3½	2½	2¾	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	14	7½	6½	6⅝	+1⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	11	40½	40	40½	+2⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
Endicott-John (3)	1	51	51	51	
Endicott-Jh pf 5	+ 10	114	114	114	
Eng Pub Service	15	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Equit Office Bldg	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Eng PS2S6 pf 6	+ 50	72	72	72	+1
Erie&Pitts 3.20	+ 1	75	75	75	+5
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	64	63½	64	+ ⅝
Erie Railroad (1e)	84	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅝
Erie Railroad ct 1e	258	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	5	43¼	42¾	43	
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	5	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
Evans Products	16	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	35	26	24⅞	26	+1½

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	21	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+1
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾e	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	6	28½	28	28¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Truck 40	8	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Fed D Strs .45g	11	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	11	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ⅜g	19	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	107	107	107	
First Nat Strs 2½	4	32½	32	32	— ⅜
Florence Stove (2)	3	28¼	28	28¼	
Flintkote (¼g)	7	19	18½	19	+ ⅝
Follansbee Stl	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Follans Stl pf	+ 1	34¾	34½	34½	
Food Mach (1¾)	3	43	42½	43	+1
Foster Wheeler	15	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½	+420	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	10	7	6¾	6⅞	
Freeport Sulph (2)	10	36½	36⅛	36½	— ⅜

G

Gabriel Co .10g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	26	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co ½g	80	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	105	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	3	13	13	13	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	18	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	5	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Baking (.15g)	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	48	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	19	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	16	12¼	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	+ 4	79	78½	79	+ ⅜
Gen Elec (1.40)	97	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	15	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
Gen G&E A	14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen G&E1 cv pf	+ 4	98	98	98	—2
Gen Mills (4)	1	89	89	89	— ½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	+ 1	131½	131⅜	131½	+ ¾
Gen Motors ½g	78	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127¾	127½	127¾	— ¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1)	13	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	+ 50	105	105	105	—1
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	17	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	+1⅛
Gen Real & Util	3	1⅛	¾	1⅛	
Gen Real & Util pf	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Gen Refract 1.20e	14	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (¼g)	4	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Gen SC pf 1¼pf	+16	67½	66½	67½	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ½
Gen Time Inst (1)	2	1⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ¾
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Gillette S R .45e	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gimbel Bros	36	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ¾
Glidden Co (.30g)	25	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
Gobel (

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	105.26	105.24	105.24
8 2½s 68-63	100.14	100.13	100.13
1 2½s 72-67	100.20	100.20	100.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
18 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	80¼	80	80¼
4 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	71	71	71
57 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	66½	66	66⅛
46 Am & For P 5s 2030	81	80½	81
1 Am Int 5½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108¼	108¼
78 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	103	102¾	103
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	100	100	100
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66	66	66
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105⅛	105¼
33 AT&SF 4s 95	116¼	116	116⅛
33 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	100	99½	99½
8 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st reg	94½	94½	94½
8 Atl&Birm 4s 33	36	35⅞	36
147 AC Line 1st 4s 52	89½	88¾	89½
39 AC Line cit 4s 52	79½	79¼	79¼
44 AC Line 4½s 64	66	68¼	66
19 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35¼	34	35
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
23 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68	67¼	68
37 B&O 95 st A	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
15 B&O 95 st C	43¼	42¾	43¼
37 B&O 2000 st D	39⅜	39¼	39¼
39 B&O 96 st F	39¼	39½	39¼
178 B&O cv 60 st	29½	29½	29½
61 B&O 5s 48	66½	66	66⅜
63 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	57⅛	57	57
69 B&O SW 50 st	49	48½	48½
39 B&O TC 4s 59	52⅜	52	52⅛
15 Bell TPa 5s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 BenefInLoan2¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
81 Boston&Me 4½s 70	45⅜	45½	45¼
12 Boston&Me 4s 60	76	75¾	76
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104½	104½
2 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅛	39¾	39⅞
27 Bur C R&ND 5s 34	16¼	16	16
5 Bush Term 5s 55	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109	109	109
2 Can Sou 5s 62	85½	85¼	85½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112	111⅞	111⅞
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112½	112½	112½
26 Can Nor 6½s 46	113½	113¼	113½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
22 Can Pac 4½s 46	101½	101⅜	101⅜
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	93	93	93
4 Can Pac 4s perp	77⅜	77½	77½
2 Celanese 3½s 62	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101¼	101	101¼
88 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8½	8¼	8½
67 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	8¼	8¼	8⅛
66 Cen of Ga rn 5s 45	28¾	28⅝	28¾
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	73⅜	73	73⅜
55 Cen Pac 5s 60	60¾	60¼	60¾
90 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	91½	90	91¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	88	88	88
25 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24¾	24¾	25
32 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	23¼	23	23¼
39 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	22½	22¼	22½
19 Certain-td 5½s 48	97¼	96¾	97¼
12 C&O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
149 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20¼	19⅝	20¼
11 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	79¾	79¼	79⅜
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	71²¼	71¼	71¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	91⅞	91¾	91¾
1 CB&Q 3½s 71	98	98	98
320 C & E Ill inc 97	37¼	37	37
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	42	42	42
39 ChiGWest 4s 88	72½	71½	72½
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	75	75	75
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	8	8	8
435 Chi Mil & StP 5s 75	22¾	22	22⅜
212 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6⅝	6¼	6½
8 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
34 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	48⅛	48	48⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	48	48	48
105 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47⅜	47	47⅜
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	44½	44½	44½
23 Chi&NW 6½s 36	45	44½	45
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
38 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	38¾	38⅛	38¾
7 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	38	37⅞	38
677 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
33 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25¾	25½	25⅝
62 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	25¾	25⅜	25¾
29 Chi & NW 4s 87	38⅜	38⅛	38¼
29 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	36¼	36¼	36¼
63 CRI & P 4½s 52A	25⅜	25¼	25½
81 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	8	7⅞	8
123 CRI & P 4s 88	40¼	39⅞	40⅛
30 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	37⅜	37	37⅛
290 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	23⅜	23	23⅜
11 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	54	53½	54
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¼	109	109
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	99	99	99
4 Childs Co 5s 57	40½	40½	40½
4 Childs Co 5s 43	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	39	38	39
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109	109	109
85 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53	52½	52¾
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 CCC&StI 4s StL	70⅛	70½	70½
8 Clev&Pitts 3½s 50D reg	65¼	65	65¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7 Clev Un Term 5s 73	71	70½	70½
24 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	64¼	63¾	63¾
12 Col & So 4½s 80	29¾	29½	29¾
2 Col & Co 4½s 80 ct	28¼	29¼	29¼
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	97	97	97
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	97	96¾	96¾
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93½	93¾
4 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	110	110	110
3 ComlMack inc 69ww	66¼	66¼	66¼
25 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅞	105¾	105¾
18 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104⅛	104½
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109½	109½	109½
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97½	97½	97½
1 Curtis Pub 3 '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
139 Del & Hud 1st 4s '43	62	61⅝	62
6 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104	104	104
35 D & R G 4½s '36	27	27	27
41 D & R G 4s '36	26⅞	26½	26⅝
13 D & R G West 5s '55	6¾	6¼	6⅞
100 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
19 D & R G West 5s '78	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
16 Det& Mack 2d 4s '95	111¾	111¾	111¾
14 Det T Tun 4½s '61	92½	92	92½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	27	27	27
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
4 Sf TenV&C cn 5s '56	105½	105⅛	105½
10 Erie 4½s 2015	58¼	58	58¼
22 Erie 4s '95	95¾	95½	95¾
83 Fla E Cst 5s '74	27⅞	26½	27½
5 FondaJ&G2-4s82fd	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Fonda, J&G 2-4s 87 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	98¾	98½	98½
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107	106⅞	107
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	100	100	100
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅞	105½	105⅝
11 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	98	98	98
33 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	89¼	89	89
14 Gt Nor 4s 46G	101	100¾	100⅞
21 Gt Nor 4s 46H	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¾	81½	81¾
2 G Bay&W deb B	9	9	9
1 Gulf M&Oh 4½s 75	73⅛	73¼	73⅛
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	99½	99½	99½
80 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42	41½	42
24 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	52⅞	52⅜	52¾
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	25	25	25
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102⅝	102½	102⅝
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	49¾	49¾	49¾
41 Ill Cen 4s 52	55	54¾	55
13 Ill Cen 4s 53	54¼	54	54¼
120 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	53¾	52½	53⅜
63 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅜	46	46¼
17 Ill Cen 5s 55	60¼	61	61
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s reg	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	46½	46¼	46½
3 Ill Cen StL 2½s 51	54	54	54
90 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
51 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46⅞	46	46¼
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
135 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11¼	10⅞	11¼
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31¾	31⅜	31¾
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	30½	30½	30½
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	47½	47½	47½
5 Int Paper 6s 55	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	68	67⅞	67⅞
7 Int T&T 5s 55	70⅞	70¾	70¾
15 James2F&Clea 4s 59	51¼	51¼	51¼
66 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	76¾	76¼	76½
162 K C South 5s 50	75	74⅞	75
23 K C South 3s 50	65	65	65
14 K C Term 4s 60	65	65	65
14 K C Term 4s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89¾	89¼	89¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 L & West 3s 47	100	100	100
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	82¼	82½	82½
23 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	46¾	46¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58¾	58¾	58¾
17 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40¾	40¾	40¾
37 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	37	36¾	37
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	34	34	34
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
6 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59	59	59
11 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	109	109	109
6 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Lorillard Co 7s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
13 Lou&N 5s 2003B	104½	104½	104½
57 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	96¼	97
6 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Louis & N 3½s 50A	104¾	104¾	104¾
49 Lou &NSo Jt M 4s 52	96	95¾	96
2 L&N 3s 80 St L	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	88¼	88¼	88¼
32 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	49¾	50
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	51¾	51½	51½
2 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	51	51	51
40 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	39	38	39
7 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	12½	12½	12½
5 M&StL 4s 49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
12 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	72	70¾	72
8 MSP&SSMarie5s 38	20	29¾	20
140 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19¼	19	19½
87 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	49	47¼	48¾
82 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	25½	24¾	25½
128 M-K-T 4½s 78	42⅜	40¾	42¼
217 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 49	46¼	44⅜	45⅞
91 M-K-T 4s 62B	41¼	39¼	40¾
145 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	8½	8½	8½
25 Mo Pac 5s 65A	42¼	42	52
5 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
63 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	42	42	42
8 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	42½	42¼	42½
27 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42¼	42	42¼
142 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	95¾	95¾	95¾
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	108	105¾	105¾
34 Mor & Essex 5s 55	40¼	39⅝	40¼
60 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36⅝	35⅝	36½
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	38¾	40
4 NashCha&StL 4s 78	73	72¾	73
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106	106	106
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	75	74¾	75
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118⅛
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	89	89	89
32 N Orl Term 4s 53	88	87¾	88
3 NOTex&M 5½s 54	57½	57½	57½
5 No Tex&M 5s 54B	55	55	55
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	51	51	51
119 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅜	56¾	57⅜
297 NYC 4½s 2013A	53½	53	53½
83 NYC cn 4s 98	55	54⅝	54⅞
97 NYC 3½s 46	100	99⅞	100
17 NYC cv 3¼s 52	74	73½	73⅞
24 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80⅜	79¾	80⅜
3 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	57½	57½	57½
2 NYC MiCen 3½s 98	53	53	53
2 NYC Mi Cen3½s 98 reg	51	51	51
12 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80¾	80⅜	80⅜
93 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68¾	68¼	68¾
23 NY DockCo 4s 51	70	69¾	69¾
5 NY Dock 4s 51	65	65	65
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
21 NY LackaW 4s 73A	63½	63⅜	63½
114 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41¾	41¾
114 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42	41¾	42
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	54¼	54¼	54¼
17 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	39¼	39½
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
24 NYNH&H 4s 55	36⅜	36⅛	36½
16 NYNH&H 4s 56	36¾	36¼	36⅝
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	11	11	11
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	35	35	35
9 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	9	9	9
26 NYO&W gen 4s 55	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1 NYS&W Term 5s 43	87¼	87¼	87¼
45 NYW&Bost 4½s 48	11¼	11	11¼
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
48 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014	35	34½	34½
216 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¾	67¾	68¼
17 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	56⅞	57
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	56¾	56¾
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54	53½	54
45 Nor Pac 4s '97	80¾	80	80¼
63 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45¾	44¾	45¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	10⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	14	14	14
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	99⅛	99½	99½
8 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	95	94½	95
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Para Pict 4s '56	103	102¾	102¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	70½	70½	70½
1 Pen P Lt 4½s 74	103	103	103
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108	108	108
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105¾	105½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅞	93½	93¾
1 Gen RR gen 4¼s 81	100½	100½	100½
17 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100½	99½	100½
16 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93	93	93
95 Pen RR 3¼s 42	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
11 Peoria & East 4s 60	49½	49	49½
22 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	8¼	8	8¼
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	79½	79	78
16 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¼	63	63⅛
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	72	71¾	72
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
13 Phila Co 4½s 61	102½	102¼	102½
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Phil El Pr 8¼s	103	103	103
14 Ph Read Cor 6s 49	9½	9½	9½
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 std	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
28 Phillips Pet 2¾s 51	109	108¾	109
1 Pitt Coke & Tr 4½s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pitt Stel 4½s 50	99	99	99
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	59¼	59¼	59¼
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	58½	58½	58½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
4 Prov Sec 4s 57	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Pub Serv No Ill 3½s 68	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Readg 4½s 97 A	83	82⅝	83
7 Readg 4½s 97 B	83	82⅝	83
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	91½	91½	91½
5 Rem Rand 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
1 Republic Stel 4½s 61	102	102	102
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
11 Roi Gr West 1st 4s39	68¾	68	68¾
57 Roi Gr W cit 4s 49	35	34⅜	34¾
16 RI Ark & La4½s34	26¾	26½	26¾
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	102¼	101⅝	101⅝
2 St L & Adir 5s 96	57½	57½	57½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	82½	82½	82½
160 St L S F 5s 50 B	27¾	27¼	27¾
4 St L SF 5s 50 B reg	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
345 St L S F 4½s 78	27¼	26⅝	27
29 StLSF4½s 78ct st	26¾	26¼	26¾
231 St L S F 4s 50 A	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	24	24	24
24 St L SW 5s 52	50¾	50½	50¾
11 St L SW rfg 5s 90	31½	31½	31½
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	92	92	92
102 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	25¾	24¾	25¾
123 Seab A L cn 6s 45	18¼	17¾	18¼
59 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	17¼	16⅞	17¼
8 Sea A L aj 5s 49	8	8	8
60 Sea AL 4½s 50 st	36½	36	36½
68 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	18¾	18	18¾
45 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
6 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	20¾	20½	20¾
6 SeaAllFla 6s 35Bct	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106½	106½	106½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108	108	108
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
26 Sou Pac 4½s 68	57¼	56¾	57¼
93 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55¾	55¼	55¾
80 So Pac 4½s 69	56⅝	56	56½
106 So Pac rfg 4s 55	80¾	80	80¾
95 So Pac cit 4s 49	82	81	82
11 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg	78	78	78
5 So Pac 4½s 46	97¼	96¾	97¼
57 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	59	58½	58⅞
36 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	93	92½	93
15 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50 reg	87	87	87
8 South Ry 6½s 56	95⅞	⅞95¾	95¾
4 South Ry gen 5s 56	92	91¾	91¾
23 South Ry cn 5s 94	96⅞	96¾	96¾
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	74	73¾	73⅞
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	92¾	92¼	92¾
1 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 T RR A St L 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	106½	106⅜	106½
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½	106½
10 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	71¾	71½	71¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70¼	70¼
7 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70¼	70¼	70¼
216 Third Ave aj 5s 60	26¾	26¼	26¼
11 Third Ave 4s 60	64½	64¼	64⅝
8 T St L & W 4½s 50	96¾	96½	96⅝
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	102½	102½	102½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
19 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109⅜	109¼	109¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '80	107½	107½	107½
3 Un Cn Stm Stm 5s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Unit Drug 5s '53	99¼	98⅞	99¼
11 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	98	98	98
4 Utah P & L 5s '44	98&	98¼	98⅛
2 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	111½	111½	111½
10 Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	109½	109¼	109¼
72 Wabash 4¼s '91	40	39⅞	39⅞
17 Wabash 4s '81	49½	49	49
95 Wabash 4s '71	87	86½	87
8 Walwrth 4s '55	93	93	93
31 West Shore 4s 2361	51	50¾	51
13 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47½	47	47
17 Westn Md 4s 52	93	92⅝	93
28 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	40½	40⅜	40¾
67 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	40¼	40	40¼
10 Western Un 5s 51	92¾	92½	92½
5 Western Un 5s 60	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Western Un 2½s 50	93	92½	92¾
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	88⅝	88½	88⅝
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106	106	106
19 Wis Cen 4s 49	50	49¾	50
51 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	18½	18	18⅜
15 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	101¾	101¾
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	96	96	96

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	79½	79½	79⅜
3 Argentine 4½s 71	87½	87¼	87¼
20 Australia 5s 55	88½	88½	88½
1 Australia 5s 57	88	88	88
7 Australia 4½s 56	84⅞	84½	84⅞
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	41	41	41
1 Canada 5s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Canada 4s 60	107¾	107⅝	107¾
1 Canada 3¼s 61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Canada 3s 66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Chile MtBk 6½s 57 asd	17½	17½	17½
10 Colomb 3s 70	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
6 Copenhag 5s 52	46⅜	46	46
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
4 Costa Rica 7s 51	20	20	20
62 Cuba 4½s 77	79½	79½	79½
45 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
14 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	9⅞

Black Hawks Finally Win Contest on Road

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"We still are not so bad a club on the road as our record of only one game in 18 starts would tend to show."

It was Manager Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks speaking yesterday afternoon. And just a few hours later his boys went out to prove his words by defeating the Bruins 7-5 at the Garden.

"I don't know what it has been all season," Paul declared, "but ever since we won that game in Toronto last Nov. 14, we haven't been able to beg, borrow, or steal a win away from home. We tied six, but still that's not winning, and if only we had been able to grab the odd game on the road we wouldn't be struggling to hold down fourth place. We would be right up with Boston and Detroit at the top."

Seven Points Behind

There is a lot in what Paul said, for according to today's standing the Hawks are only seven points behind both Boton and Detroit, a margin that could have been wiped out by four victories on the road.

Last night the Hawks' dressing room was a cheerful place for the first time this season. Previously the boys had little to smile about, for the best they had done here was a 5-5 tie, and that was a game in which they tossed away leads of 1-0 and 3-1. Their other three contests on Boston ice ended in 6-9, 0-3 and 3-5 defeats, and in both the 6-9 and 3-4 affairs they again dissipated early leads.

"I guess that proves we are not homers entirely," seemed to be their chief thought, indicating that their inability to win on foreign ice was becoming a complex. They seemed to get more of a thrill out of the victory itself than they did out of climbing to within a point of third-place Toronto, leaving fifth-place Montreal three points in the rear, or setting a new Black Hawk record by scoring seven goals against a Bruins' goalie.

Manager Thompson, however, did not lose sight of the deeper significance of the victory. "You know," he said, "those Maple Leafs haven't nailed down third place yet. Let's see, if we beat them out, we'll play Detroit in the first play-off round. Say, that's all right. If we get by Detroit, that Stanley Cup will be as good as won."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

New York University abolished football for an indefinite period because of recurring deficit and uncertain conditions.

Five Years Ago

Tom Clark replaced Adolfo Luque as coach of the New York Giants.

It's wonderful what a victory will do for morale.

Over the Blue Line

And what about the Bruins . . . They certainly were not at their best last night, but it must be remembered that they were without three regulars and had a newcomer in their line-up in Gerry Desrosiers of the Olympics . . . Buzz Boll is sidelined with a knee injury for a couple of weeks, Bep Guidolin sat out because of an eye injury, and Murph Chamberlain dressed for the game but could not play . . . Even Manager Ross was absent, which left the coaching duties to Dit Clapper, who really had his hands full playing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Desrosiers acquitted himself capably in his first N. H. L. game, would undoubtedly show to better advantage if allowed to play another . . . Hawks' hope to use Bill Mosienko, a regular last year who couldn't cross the border this season, in games in Canada . . . Bill is now playing amateur hockey for Quebec Aces . . . Johnny Gottselig hasn't lost much of his speed or cunning . . . He scored one goal and had a hand in another, meanwhile giving the third line a definite punch . . . Story of the game in a nutshell can be found in the stops: Brimsek, 41; Gardiner, 18.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Cowley added assists Nos. 41 and 42 . . . He needs four more to break his own league record . . . He also needs nine points in five games to tie Cooney Weiland's N. H. L. scoring mark of 73 points . . . The loss was the Bruins' fourth in a row, and their third on home ice this winter . . . Detroit, with five games more to play than the B's, is a virtual cinch for the championship.

Nine Minor Leagues Ready

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Baseball's war-wobbling minor league structure finally has become stabilized with nine loops ready to start the season.

A check showed that the International, American Association, Pacific Coast, Southern, Eastern, Piedmont, Interstate, Appalachian and Pony Leagues are certain to open their 1943 schedules on time and that all other circuits are definitely out—with formal obsequies for the Texas League due today.

Hardy Survivors

These hardy survivors are all that are left from a peacetime peak of 41 leagues in 1941. The shrinkage, which started immediately after Pearl Harbor, reduced the membership in the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues to 31 leagues at the start of the 1942 season and five of these folded during the summer.

Actually, the number of leagues seeing their way to continue comes exactly within the estimate of "eight or ten" which the best informed minor league leaders predicted a couple of months ago would survive.

Two of the leagues, the Appalachian and Pony (Pennsylvania-Ontario-New York), are class D circuits whose member clubs mostly are in cities ranging in population from 5,000 to 25,000.

All class C leagues have suspended, the last to go being the Canadian-American. There were seven at the end of last season.

B Leagues

The Piedmont and Interstate are class B leagues, a bracket from which four other circuits have withdrawn. As yet, the makeup of both leagues is uncertain. The Piedmont, which already has done considerable reshuffling, may swing its Durham, N. C., franchise to Newport News, Va., and the Interstate is flirting with the idea of increasing its membership from six to eight clubs, possibly adding Reading and York, Pa., to its lineup of last year.

This is the only league that has expressed an intention of either enlarging or contracting its size for 1943. The request for a franchise at Reading was made by Don Stewart, President of the Tulsa Oilers of the Texas League, who would move his roster to the Pennsylvania city.

At Naval Air Posts

Associated Press

Teach Athletics to Navy Air Corps

Lieut. Commander John Meagher (left), former head football coach and athletic director of Auburn (Ala.) College, and Lieut. Denny Myers, head mentor at Boston College, study the instrument board of a training school plane while undergoing V-5 officer indoctrination at the Navy Pre-Flight School, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Branch Rickey Nominates Di Maggio as Game's Best

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP)—The greatest all-round player in baseball, says Branch Rickey, is Joseph P. Di Maggio.

That's high praise, coming as it does to an American Leaguer from an eminent National League man. And if there is any better judge of baseball ability than Rickey, Mr. Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals would like to get in touch with him immediately.

Rickey's legerdemain in some of those winter trading sessions built quite a bankroll for Mr. Rickey himself and for Breadon, and more than made up for sparse attendance at Sportsman's Park.

Most Versatile

Here to talk contract terms with some of his players as the new President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Rickey nominated Di Maggio as the most versatile of them all.

Branch really warmed up to his subject as he asked questions and answered them himself. "Who can outthrow Joe?" he queried "Who can outfield him? Who outhit him, consistently and for distance? Why, nobody I ever saw. Some players excelled Di Maggio in some departments of the game. None, within my recollection, and it goes back quite a while, was better in all departments.

"In my lifetime I never saw a ball player superior to him, and that goes for Ty Cobb and all the other great ones.

"On any one day, against the same pitching, with the same ball, in the same park and under identical conditions, Di Maggio would outperform the best in my memory."

All-Time Mark

Rickey cited Di Maggio's all-time major league average of .341, the fact he collected 206 hits his first complete season (1936) with the Yankees, his 1937 season in which he led the American League in home runs, 46, in runs scored, 151, in total bases, and in total putouts by outfielders, 413. "And he led his league in 1939 and 1940 in batting with .381 and .352," Rickey pointed out.

Only in base stealing, said Rickey, is Di Maggio inferior to some of the stars of yesterday, "and even in a sprint he could outrun most of them. He is faster than most people give him credit for being. Under conditions that prevailed 30 years ago Joe would be an outstanding base stealer, if he had to."

Maybe this flattery, coming from the astute Branch Rickey, will take the place of the $43,500 the New York Yankees were paying Joe. Uncle Sam's Army paycheck is about $42,900 a year less.

Sports Around the Hub

Braves Sign Bill Donovan

Baseball news locally concerned the signing of 1943 contracts. Johnny Quinn announced this afternoon that Bill Donovan, young southpaw pitcher, had followed Manny Salvo into line at Braves Field. Donovan built up a flattering reputation throughout the National League last season as a master of the art of picking runners off first base. Although new to the circuit, no hurler in it could nail them quicker and more expertly than Casey Stengel's boy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Donovan, who may be just a little short on ability to throw past the hitters, probably stuck with the Braves last year simply because he perfected the trick of fooling base runners as they strayed too far beyond first. As a matter of fact, Bill should be a sort of inspiration to young ball players, because he spent many hours in the late mornings last summer practicing his pet move in an obscure corner of Braves Field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Collins announced late yesterday that Tex Hughson, Joe Dobson, and Verne Richards have signed Red Sox contracts. The last named is a young catcher. Hughson, ace of Joe Cronin's mound staff, is going over to work out with his former coach, Billy Disch, at the University of Texas. Consequently, Tex should be ready to throw hard by the time he reaches Medford and Tufts' indoor cage.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first sign of approaching spring reached the office today. The 1943 roster of the Cleveland Indians, with a picture of smiling Lou Boudreau on the cover, is the initial big league itinerary to come off the press. The Indians, who report for training at Lafayette, Ind., on March 15, already have lost 16 men to the services, according to a list on the roster. Best known names on the defense list are Bob Feller, Soup Campbell, Tom Ferrick, and Jim Hegan.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite the fact that the ground is soft in spots, the recent rise in temperature has sent a lot of the boys into their attics or back-hall closets for golf clubs. On the holiday, last Monday, several local clubs had as many as half a hundred touring the fairways.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston Olympics return to the Garden after a two-weeks' absence this week end, when they meet Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters in a two-game series Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. The Coast Guardsmen have already clinched the Eastern League championship, but that will not deter the 'Pics from trying to take their visitors down a peg or two.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Hago Harrington is expected to show several new players on the week end, although he has not yet released their names. He will also play Gordon Reid, defenseman from the disbanded New Haven Eagles who joined the club two weeks ago. In addition Ken Lundberg will be back in action after a layoff due to illness. Tonight the 'Pics are playing the Coast Guard in Baltimore.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Eastern League play-offs will begin March 6, with each of the four top teams—Boston, New York, Coast Guard, and Philadelphia—playing a double home-and-home series. Champion of the Eastern League play-offs will also win the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championship since the Michigan-Ontario League did not operate this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wally Kilrea of the Hershey Bears set a new all-time American Hockey League record for scoring last night as he led his team to a 7-2 victory over Providence Reds. Kilrea, the league's leading scorer, was credited with two assists to bring his season's point-total to 79, one more than accumulated by Pete Kelly of Springfield last winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Dartmouth's football line coach, George Thomas Barclay, who has just been commissioned a Lieutenant (J. G.) in the Navy Air Corps, reports at the preflight school at Chapel Hill, N. C., on March 18. Barclay once played guard for the University of North Carolina . . . Northeastern's track team is on the trail of its third consecutive undefeated year in dual meets. The Huskies, who captured two first places in the N. E. A. A. A. U. championships at Medford and made the highest team total of the meet, encounter Brown at Providence this Saturday . . . B. C. won its 30th straight New England Intercollegiate Conference hockey game last night when it shut out Boston University, 11-0 . . . Northeastern's basketball team entertains Connecticut in a New England League game Saturday at the "Y" . . . Cage teams from Harvard and Pennsylvania will meet in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game at the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, tonight.

Mize Is Called

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—Johnny Mize's draft board has asked the New York Giants' first baseman to report for a preliminary examination today.

Mize, married but with no children, now is classified 3A. He has been working out daily in a gymnasium in preparation for spring training.

New Pilot for Royals

MONTREAL (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International League will have a playing-manager this year. He is Fresco Thompson, a National League second baseman for several years.

Major League Baseball Will Not Lack Support

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If big league baseball is to keep going in 1943—and this hot and cold discussion seems to be running hot, or of an encouraging nature, at the moment—there is a feeling in some quarters that lack of public support will eventually drive the national pastime completely out of the dimming sports picture.

The reasoning on this score concerns the quality of the attraction—or, to be more specific—the lack of quality. Will customers turn out and pay big league prices to watch what unquestionably will be an inferior brand of ball? This query is causing furrowed brows behind the closed doors of more than one front office.

Will Come Out

However, the guessing at this hour and in this corner is that the magnates can unfurrow their noble brows. Judging by the way fans have flocked to a majority of the indoor winter attractions, baseball will not bow out in '43 for lack of support at the gate. The fans will probably come out even though such heroes as Ted Williams, Bob Feller and Joe Di Maggio are no longer in there taking their swings or throwing past the hitters.

Consider, as one outstanding example, the case of the New York Rangers. Situated in the National Hockey League in a seat parallel to the one occupied by the lowly Phils in the National Baseball League, the Rangers currently are drawing customers with the rapidity of unbeaten champions. Madison Square Garden turnstiles have clicked as merrily this winter as they did when the R's were winning Stanley Cups.

Not Discouraged

The answer, of course, is quite simple. People have money to spend, and people who like sports are not easily discouraged—not turned away by the realization that their pet teams have been wrecked by the war. People want to get inside of an arena and forget the newspaper headlines of the day, even though their pets figure to lose. The outcome of contests, it seems, no longer is important—at least, not important to the gate. It will always be important to the participants.

Too, it becomes more apparent as the weeks drag on that Washington realizes the importance of baseball news to the men—yes, and women—in our armed forces. Every time another officer or person of prominence—men like Joe Cronin and Major Pat Hanley—return from the fighting fronts with pleas from the boys to continue sports, the big leagues deepen their toehold on the wartime calendar.

No Privileges

The thought that the fans will jeer ball players because they are not in uniform has passed from the scene. The country is by now educated to the fact that the athlete is getting no special privileges, nor is he apt to in the future. If a ball player is playing ball it is because he has as much right to be in his profession, out of uniform, as the next fellow.

However, the magnates are going ahead with spring training plans fully aware that their dream of an uninterrupted 1943 campaign could be shattered at any moment by a gentleman named Paul V. McNutt, who still hasn't come out with a direct statement in regard to his attitude—and, therefore, the attitude of the War Manpower Commission — toward big league baseball. The magnates can only hope that no direct news is good news. And it begins to look as if this were the answer.

Meanwhile, what players that are left already are planning their journeys to new spring camps. Within a month the boys will be sweating under the heated roofs of indoor cages and talking on the side about the good old days in Florida, Texas, and California.

New York Yankees Buy Four Players From Can-Am Club

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Sale of four players to the New York Yankees by the Pittsfield club of the Canadian-American Baseball League, probably to report to Binghamton of the Eastern League, was announced. The Canadian-American circuit has suspended for the duration of the war.

Paul Tamburello, President of the local club, said the players sold were Lloyd Moore, second baseman of Pomeroy, Ohio; Jerry Navrocki of Pittsfield and Connie Wojukowiak of Buffalo, both first basemen, and Arnie Cohen, outfielder, Rochester, N. Y.

Pittsfield players not disposed of by Sunday will be declared free agents, Tamburello said.

Harder Will Pitch And Keep Job Too

CLEVELAND (AP)—Mel Harder says he will retain his war job while hurling for the Cleveland Indians this season.

The veteran pitcher, an expediter for the Ohio Rubber Co. at near-by Willoughby, Ohio, signed his 16th annual contract with the tribe and declared:

"I'm going to keep my war job, too. Being a pitcher, I'll be able to take care of a lot of work on my off days. Even when the team is on the road, I'll be working for the company. We have material sources all over the country."

Weatherly First

NEW YORK (AP)—Roy (Stormy) Weatherly, slated to succeed private Joe Di Maggio in center field for the New York Yankees, was the first member of the club to sign his 1943 contract.

He was obtained from the Cleveland Indians during the winter in the deal that sent catcher Buddy Rosar to the Ohio nine.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	17	6	50	168	167
Detroit	20	10	10	50	134	98
Toronto	19	16	6	44	172	131
Chicago	16	14	11	43	144	137
Montreal	16	18	8	40	146	164
New York	8	26	7	23	126	203

Result Feb. 23

Chicago 7, Boston 5.

New Jersey

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES

Personal Attention to Details

BOND LAUNDRIES

We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Heinz Baby Food
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MILLBURN

The Candlelight Shop, Inc.
Books—Gifts—Cards
Circulating Library
Mill. 6-0672 318 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone 33 Park Street
Montclair 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0400

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
TIRE *Sales and Repairing*
SOCONY VACUUM GAS & OIL
15-19 Orange Road Phone:
684 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-0510

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
SINCE 1889
Clairidge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50 235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

POSTURBILDER SHOES
Brown and white saddles, while they last. Good rubber soles.
54 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4822

Sickley Bros.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Ave. SO. 2-1840

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost
Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Dunellen 2-6543
Plainfield 6-5950
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL 742 West Front St.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 688

RIDGEWOOD

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Memorial Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

Alfred HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 8-4091

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Frank's Hairdressing Salon
"Has That Extra Something"
PHONE 5466
120 No. Hermitage Ave., Trenton, N. J.

New Jersey

TRENTON
(Continued)

Hooper's
PAINTS WALLPAPER
FRAMED PICTURES MIRRORS
Visit Our Showroom
8-10 So. Warren Street
Telephone 8228
Established 1854

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1314, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Siever's Bakery
CONRAD WORTH, Prop.
117 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189

WESTFIELD, N. J.
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

"BARON'S"
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
"The Rite-Rate Store"
COSMETICS OUR SPECIALTY
243 East Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
SOUTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

Trask, Prescott & Richardson
Department Store—Erie, Penn.
It's smart economy to buy Fur and Fur-Trimmed Coats Now.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER at
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 632 Washington
704 Washington 1136 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Walton's
20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why Not Have the Best?

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
By the fireside Waitress and cafeteria service
Open Sundays noon to 8
222 Newbury Street COM. 5370

HOT FOOD
Winter menus well planned and deliciously cooked.
Come for dinner or luncheon. Convenient to church, movies, and concerts.
KUM-UP-TU
55 Falmouth Street at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Hotel COMMANDER
Noted for its good food and pleasing hospitality.
Main Dining Room—Drum Grill
Across from Christian Science church
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE PARK HOTEL
May we invite you to visit our pleasant dining rooms for lunch or dinner.
Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
LUNCH FROM 11:45-2:30 P. M.
DINNER 5:30-9 P. M. Open Sundays
ALBERT W. STENDER, Owner Tel. PL. 6-3400

PHILADELPHIA

Colony House
1233 LOCUST STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS, 4 to 8
Moderate Prices
Charming Atmosphere ★ Delicious Food
KINGSLEY 9786

PENNSYLVANIA
(Continued from previous page)

ERIE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

REYNOLDS TILDEN
printer
Planned Printing for Economy
Printing Design for Advertising
ARDMORE 4476
28 Ardmore Arcade, Ardmore, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Established 1905
BRODY'S
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings hone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARM at 65°
with AIROLA humidifier (made by Carrier). Saves fuel, removes odors, eliminates dry stuffiness. For homes, offices and apartments. Circular free.

RECORDS
VICTOR COLUMBIA, DECCA Album Sets M. DM., MM, and Children's Records.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION EST. 1926
CAPEHART HEADQUARTERS
215 S. 18th St. • PEN. 4404
Mail Orders Filled

You Should Know Something ★ ★
★ ★ about Diamonds before you choose
yours.
Ask for free booklet "Diamonds" at our store
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
109 So. 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler
American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 5519

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
OWN MAKE CANDIES
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

PEG STORY
677 Washington Road
Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Specializing in Oil and Cream Permanents—Hair Styling
PHONE LOCUST 3147

PITTSBURGH
Squirrel Hill

ELECTRIC HEATERS
Shepler Wall Portable
$22.50 and $29.50
Hepner Radio & Electric Co.
Sales and Repairs
5884 FORBES ST. HAZEL 0256

READING
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street
"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

GILES
the Florist
FLOWERS
123 South Fifth Street Dial 7168

PENNSYLVANIA
READING
(Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Cambrooke . . .
. . . brings you exclusive spring fashions of new "duration" fabrics.
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution Estab. in 1876

SCRANTON

THE Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
Picture Framing Window Shades
226 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

SWARTHMORE

Complete Service for Your Car
RUSSELL'S
Dartmouth Ave. Phone 0440

EATON'S STATIONERY
Michael's College Pharmacy
ON THE CORNER

UPPER DARBY

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning
NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE
DRESSES (plain) 69c
Fine Mending and Tailoring
Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning
Terminal Shoe Repair
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
Upper Darby Blvd. 3406
We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.

WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
Ph. Blvd. 4827 7043 Garrett Road

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

GERLACH'S
• WATCHES
• DIAMONDS
• JEWELRY
Skilled Repairing
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

Just Arrived Direct from Florida Selected Groves, Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Basket Oranges 75c
Grapefruit 5 for 25c
Pink Meats 4 for 25c
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike, Just West 69th St. Term.

VOGEL'S flowers
For Your Valentine
Blvd. 0445 111 Fairfield Ave.

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne
LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKES-BARRE
WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
It's Great!

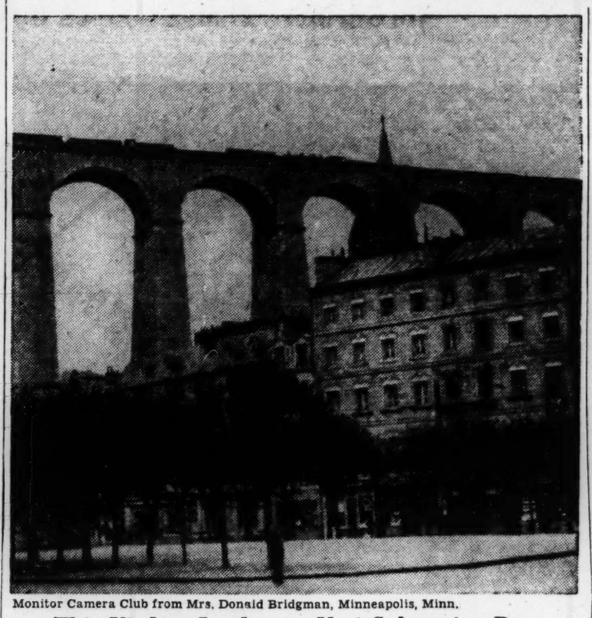
WILKINSBURG
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889

YORK
Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Donald Bridgman, Minneapolis, Minn.

This Viaduct Leads to a Nazi Submarine Base

Outwardly innocent shots taken in foreign countries in prewar days often contain military information that may be utilized by our armed forces. Especially important are those views that reveal roads, docks, beaches, canals, etc. To the civilian who treasures them they are but photographic records of a trip abroad but to the trained military strategist they may reveal facts that would make any planned invasion so much easier. For instance an amateur may have taken what he considered a good shot of a peasant and a horse-drawn cart along a waterfront road—the vehicle instantly gives a clue as to the width of that roadway and the ability of mechanized military equipment to traverse it. Your government considers these pictures so important that it has a special agency to take care of them—the Pictorial Records Division, Office of Strategic Services, under the direction of Col. L. E. Norris. The above photograph is of the French town of Morlaix, in northern Brittany. The monumental viaduct forms part of the main rail line which connects Paris and Brest. Since this line feeds the Nazi submarine base at Brest it has been a favorite target for British bombers.

Words of Current Interest

Aliens (Lam. 5:2)—*Al'-yenz* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's second choice, three syllables — *a'-li-enz* (*a* long, *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

The Blackletter edition of Authorized (1611) has "aliants," which, explains Oxford, was mistakenly supposed to be the proper spelling. Means "belonging to another person or place"; deriving and taking signification from the Latin adjective *alienus*. Since the fourteenth century. Even back there, "alien" is used to denote, as today, a person whose allegiance is to another country than that in which he resides. The phrase "alien enemy" is found in the seventeenth century; so also is "alien friend," a locution which seems to have enjoyed only brief favor.

Measure (Eph. 4:7 and 13)—*Mezh'-er* (first *e* short, second as in maker). In the speech of certain localities, the combination of vowels *ea*, in the first syllable, tends to sound like long *a*; nevertheless, the sound of short *e* seems to be what the lexicographers expect. The French noun *mesure* is borrowed into English; fifteenth century. Deriving from Latin, *mensura*.

Wycliffe, Tyndale, and the old translators in general choose "measure" for both verse 7 and verse 13 of Eph. 4, to represent the word of the original Greek text, which is the very one that English avails itself of in "meter"; also in "thermometer," and numerous compounds. Alford thinks it is equivalent, in verse 7 at least, to "amount." An American Translation seems to take a similar view here with the rendering "generous measure."

Migratory—*Mi'-gra-to'-ri* (first *i* long, *a* as in sofa, *o* long, second *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, the third syllable may be pronounced *ter* (*e* as in maker), with no accent on that syllable, and a short *i* sound for the fourth. Webster's idea for a secondary stress on the third syllable recognizes an American manner of pronunciation of long words. Oxford gives no such secondary stress.

"Given to migrating," defines Oxford. From the eighteenth century; though the verb "migrate" is in earlier use. Latin verb, *migrare*, "to change one's abode."

Substantiality — *Sub-stan'-shi-al'-i-ti* (all vowels short except the *u*, which is clipped-short as in circus) and the second *i* (which is clipped-short as in charity). The dictionaries ask for six distinct syllables. Webster's (partly, perhaps, to save the syllables *ti-* and *al-* from being run together) asks for a minor stress on the syllable *stan-*, placing the chief stress on *al-*. Funk & Wagnalls likewise calls for this double accentuation. Century wants the six clearly uttered syllables, though it does not demand a secondary stress.

"Real existence," says Oxford; sixteenth century down.

Whiles—Long *i*, *s* sounded as *z*. Careful pronouncers make sure to aspirate *h* distinctly when they speak words beginning with *wh*.

As old as the written language, or in any event going in the thirteenth century. Supplanted today by its equivalent, "while," though it has a certain modern acceptance in the meaning of "sometimes." It is by no means the required form in the far past; for Wycliffe in rendering Matt. 5:25 uses "while." Tyndale has "whiles," and following translators down to 1611 go according to him.

Daily Quotation

The kind-hearted rarely need to apologize.
—J. G. HOLLAND

A Verse for Today . . .

I will therefore that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting.
I TIM. 2:8

In Lighter Vein

Hyperbole

India, like many other countries of the East, is a land of flowery compliments and outrageous hyperbole. The Viceroy of India once saw fit to severely reprimand a certain native Prince, warning him in brutal terms that unless he mended his ways at once he would be forthwith deposed and another ruler put in his place. The Prince's answer, addressed direct to the Viceroy, began as follows:

"Your Excellency's gracious message has reached me. It is more precious to the eyes than a casket of rubies; sweeter to the taste than a honeycomb; more delightful to the ears than the song of ten thousand nightingales. I spread it out before me, and read it repeatedly; each time with renewed pleasure."—Wall Street Journal.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) **Herald-Journal:** Another postwar thought is how are you going to get a housewife out of an industrial plant after she has been used to time and a half?

Punch ©: A prison officer mentions a convict who actually complained of the architecture of the prison. We presume his objection was that the walls were not built to scale.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Ah, do you remember those comfortable old days when calling that jigger down in the cellar a heater didn't sound like a particularly sardonic bit of irony?

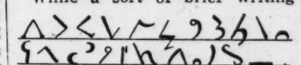
Did You Ever Wonder . . .

If Ancient Greek and Modern Shorthand Systems Have Similarities?

A form of shorthand was used by the Greeks 2,000 years ago. A number of examples of ancient Greek shorthand writing exist, but until less than a decade ago they were undecipherable.

Then a manuscript was found in which a considerable number of shorthand signs were listed in columns, and in parallel columns were given the words which the signs represented, written in ordinary Greek characters. With this papyrus counterpart of the famous Rosetta stone, the deciphering of Greek shorthand now has been mac possible.

While a sort of brief writing



SHORTHAND SYMBOLS USED BY TIRO.

was practiced by the Greeks in even earlier times, the invention of the first organized system of shorthand has been considered to be the work of Marcus Tullius Tiro, a friend of Cicero, in 63 B.C.

The ancient Greek shorthand was made up of strokes and "ticks" rather more reminiscent of the Pitman system than of the Gregg. The ancient Greeks did not write on paper in little notebooks as present-day stenographers do. Nor were the stenographers of Cicero's time girls—the early shorthand-writing secretaries apparently having been men. These secretaries made their "pothooks" with a stylus on wax tablets.

The system of shorthand developed by Tiro achieved brevity in writing through the use of the initials of words. Thus his shorthand symbols, like the characters in Chinese writing, stood for words rather than sounds.

This necessitated a separate shorthand symbol for each word, and I am sure that today's stenographers would be noticeably unenthusiastic over a system which required familiarity with more or less arbitrary squiggles to represent each of the thousands of words which the secretary might be called upon to set down in shorthand.—W. P. Keasbey.

When Small Fry Collect Scrap

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. Atherton, Boston

After one look at the adjoining cartoon young Lynn Le Pelley starts out on his own ambitious scrap collecting program.

Sundays and Servicemen

Fort Smith, Arkansas

"How does my son spend Sundays?" has been answered for hundreds of anxious mothers with sons in Camp Chaffee, near here, through an idea originated by Mrs. A. G. Williams.

Noticing the number of men in uniform one Sunday last April at the local Episcopal church, the thought came to her how much it would mean to their mothers to know of their attendance. So she formulated the plan now carried out by some of the church members.

Each man in uniform on entering the church is given a card, asking for his name, camp address, and whom to address at home. The women visit with these men and are alert to notice some distinguishing features of his rank so the notes to parents contain a personal touch. For instance:

"We would like to tell you how very glad we were to have your son, ——, with us for church service. I had a little visit with him and learned that he is an organist at home in ——, etc.

"Ninety-five per cent of the letters are answered by the mothers thanking us for writing them," says Mrs. Williams. "We have them from Canada, South America and every State in the Union."

"Extended" Butter

A pound of well softened butter into which is thoroughly mixed a cup of milk and a cup of water makes an "extended" butter satisfactory to the taste, but of less nutritional value.

NEWS ITEM— THE DAY BEFORE THE RATIONING OF CANNED FOODS STARTED

NOW YOU'LL HAVE TO LEARN TO COOK SOMETHING THAT DOESN'T COME OUT OF CANS
ALL CANNED GOODS STRICTLY RATIONED
WHY DID I EVER TRY TO STOCK UP ON THIS STUFF!
KIMBALL WILL CARRY THIS ONE, BUT YOU DELIVER THE TWO CASES - WE DON'T WANT TO APPEAR AS HOARDERS
HARRIETT YOU SHOULDN'T HOARD SO MANY CANS
BUT I WANT TO MAKE A GOOD SHOWING WHEN THE NEXT TIN CAN COLLECTION COMES
CANNED FRUITS
I.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Just Can't Get Colder!*

By Le Pelley

IF ANYBODY TOLD ME THE WEATHER COULD BE 40 BELOW ZERO I WOULD HAVE LAUGHED OUT LOUD —
NOW I DON'T THINK I COULD LAUGH — MY FACE FEELS LIKE A SLAB OF TAFFY !!
BUT IT HAS ITS BRIGHT SIDE, TOO
I'M PRETTY CERTAIN TOMORROW'S GOING TO BE WARMER...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hustle and Bustle*

By Rodgers

"Why don't you and the Boss start to school earlier?" Sponge asked today-
"Why? We always get there on time" I wagged-
"But just think how much hustle and bustle you'd save if you started earlier," said she—
"Well," I told her, "Just between you and me, if there's anything I like better than hustle-
"It's bustle!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Post-War Discussion*

By The Hagers

"Your island, Tern, once more is free The Pelicans flew out to sea."
"Your deed," said he. "we'll not forget. The Chief's 'new order' you upset."
"Let's give the credit where it's due; The Flying Tiger staged the coup."
"A victory," cried Bill, "I doubt That he knew anything about."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Political Hunger

To get their own way the Nazis impose hunger on others. To get his own way, Mr. Gandhi imposes it on himself. Mr. Gandhi's political technique is the more farsighted of the two. But it is a political technique.

Its effectiveness lies in the fact that in fasting for political purposes Mr. Gandhi avoids a direct appeal to the political sense of his opponents or of free world opinion. Indeed his political appeals have proved unconvincing because his program is divorced from political realities.

But since it is to the more civilized portion of mankind that he addresses his hunger argument, he hopes for its success on at least two grounds. One is the mass reaction of people who know little of the Indian question or its relation to United Nations victory, but are inevitably touched by the sight of human suffering, even when self-imposed. The other is the apprehension in more informed quarters that to permit Mr. Gandhi to follow his chosen path to a fatal conclusion would be to make a martyr of him.

This is Mr. Gandhi's ninth fast. It may be noted that he has used self-imposed hunger as a weapon not only against the British in India but against his own people in attempts to discipline them in his doctrines, to bring unity between Hindus and Moslems and to implement his disapproval of certain actions by fellow Indians.

It should be recognized that in fasting Mr. Gandhi is waging war by his own peculiar methods against Britain in India, and indirectly against the United Nations cause there. He is imprisoned not because of his adherence to non-violence. His liberty is curtailed because he insists, when at liberty, in applying his methods to a situation where they have—as he must know they will have—an opposite to a non-violent effect.

The White Paper just issued by the Government of India quotes Mr. Gandhi as saying, before the outbreak of violence in India, that he did not want violence but "if in spite of all precautions, rioting does take place, it cannot be helped." Such a statement would seem like subtle encouragement to violence. A similar quotation, already familiar to newspaper readers, ended with the words, "I shall be helpless." Even in these words we see that Mr. Gandhi had less hope of controlling his fellow Indians by fasting than he now has of coercing others.

Mr. Gandhi's death would be deeply regretted the world over, however, just as his courage is admired. But people everywhere are conscious of equal sacrifices on the part of their own soldiers in the field. Free men feel his course has needlessly increased their risks. They would be more impressed by seeing him live for the ultimate freedom of all peoples than die for his own personal conception of freedom for India now. They have more faith than he expresses that the cause they are fighting for will prove a worthy and practicable cause as victory is won.

Kitchen Revolution

The food shortages and the rationing may combine to make American consumers feel they are on a wartime basis, but this is only partially true. To be fully co-operative in helping the farmer save the world from famine, American housewives will have to learn there are foods expensive in terms of labor, no less than in money.

For many years the American housewife has been urged to find many of her food values in dairy products, meats, eggs, and vegetables that require many man-hours to produce and handle. The switch must now be made to find these nutritional factors in easily grown cereals and potatoes, with mixed-in proteins from field vegetables, such as soya-bean flour.

Well-balanced meals, replete with essential values, can be prepared from foods cheaper in terms of labor. The stringencies of rationing will doubtless turn the thoughts of housewives in these directions.

The Government, the newspapers, and other agencies must co-operate in presenting accurate information on this subject, for it actually means a revolution in most of the kitchens of America. Many of the eating habits and favored recipes of a generation must be set aside.

Special care and thought might well be given to kitchen suggestions that will retain for American women much of the freedom from long hours over sink and range that they have gained in recent years. Already some are learning that many fruits and vegetables require little or no cooking or preparation before going on the table.

Rations and Self-Government

Many Americans are profoundly disturbed by the vast rationing programs now being applied. We do not mean those who rebel at the personal inconvenience, but those who are concerned lest regimentation from Washington permanently injure precious freedoms. The danger exists, but the people have in their hands the surest safeguard. That is to make rationing their business as much as Washington's, to carry it through as voluntary, self-disciplined contributors to the war, not as self-indulgent slaves, coerced by a master-state.

Once it is decided that rationing is necessary—and the evidence is highly conclusive on commodities so far covered in the United States—the choice is between a system that equalizes sacrifices because generally observed and a black market that becomes so extensive as to undermine public morality and make injustice and corruption the accepted thing. No rationing rules can be completely policed by government. They must be policed ultimately by public opinion. The good citizen has the obligation not only to obey the letter of the law, but to carry out its spirit so thoroughly that chiseling will become highly unfashionable.

Washington has done fairly well in explaining reasons for rationing, but it could do more. It can help also by making rules clear and simple. The first gasoline rationing on the East Coast was almost an invitation to chiseling. But when government has done its best, the area for self-policing is still large. The fact that many drivers stopped "pleasure driving" only when threatened indicates that citizens have been slow to save fuel voluntarily, although told and told that the armed forces or heatless homes were in need.

There is some evidence that many householders have been a bit less than scrupulous in reporting stores of canned goods. The citizen who wishes to avoid coercive regimentation will be alert to govern himself—to fulfill the rationing requirements in spirit as well as letter and to help his neighbors do the same by his example and attitude.

It's Not the Color of His Skin

Negroes are no more all alike than all white people are alike, and when it is realized that it is not the color of a man's skin but his mental attitude and that of his co-workers that governs his suitability as an employee, the so-called problem of hiring Negroes in American factories disappears.

This is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from a thoughtful report to the Council for Democracy on "Experiences in Negro Employment," excerpts from which are published in another column on this page today. Indeed, Dr. Warren Brown who carried on the survey believes the whole problem of Negro industrial employment to have been overemphasized because, in his own words: "Difficulties which have proved large in prospect have proved minor once they were faced."

Naturally, the handling of Negro workers must be approached from different angles in various parts of the country. Segregation is the accepted custom in the South, and also in Border States where some experiences of the report were gathered. But in the North, where black children and white go to the same schools, there should be less shrinking from assimilation of Negro workers into mills and workrooms and on the production lines. Indeed, the secret of successful integration has been the securing in advance of the co-operation of white workers, especially supervising employees.

In the last analysis, the mere fact of race has been found to be no bar to the mixing of workers in the same category of skills and economic rating. Artists, black and white, find color no bar to association. The same is true of electricians, of musicians, or of machine operators. Those within each group have common interests and often think alike. The mistake is made when it is sought to force white people and Negroes from differing strata of society to commingle. This is unnatural to either race. Mill hands and laborers do not commonly mingle socially with professional men and women, even office workers. Their interests lie apart and their personal habits greatly differ, and this is as true of Negoes as of white. Not that there are conscious class distinctions in the American democracy; it is merely a matter of individual preference and habit.

As the Council for Democracy report clearly shows, however, it is often easy for groups to assimilate others in the same line of work and wage class. It is helpful to have many myths about the Negro exploded, to his benefit.

Our Readers Say—

"Pay as You Earn"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With temerity I offer a proposed modification of the Ruml Plan for taxpayers which may eliminate some of the objections now being made to that plan.

Under my proposed plan, the taxpayer would send in his 1942 tax return and his first quarterly payment, March 15, 1943. But as soon thereafter as a "pay-as-you-earn" plan can be put into operation (probably in June or July), he would start paying under that system. At the end of the tax year (March, 1944) his entire payment for the year would be compared with his returns filed March 15, 1943. If the payments were equal or greater, his account with the Government is balanced. However, if he has paid less than the sum on his 1942 return, he still owes the Government the difference. This balance could be paid at once, or if very large could be paid in installments by agreement, but in most cases such taxpayers would be apt to know which would be the larger and could anticipate its payment.

A simple statement of this plan is that the taxpayer pays during 1943 either his 1942 or his 1943 tax, whichever is the larger and all will start 1944 on the "pay-as-you-receive" plan.

To illustrate: A's 1942 tax is $1,000. Under the pay-as-you-earn plan his tax for 1943 is $1,200. The latter is the amount he would pay during 1943, and his 1942 tax is canceled. B's 1942 tax is $1,000. His pay-as-you-earn tax during 1943 is $800. This leaves him owing the Government $200. At first glance this would seem to work an injustice, but not on examination. The taxpayer who has to make an additional payment on March 15, 1944, would only be paying what was due the Government. The one who paid only on the pay-as-you-earn plan has also only paid what he owed the Government.

By this plan the Government will not lose any revenue, at this time. In fact, it will have all the possible 1942 tax money plus a little extra from those whose 1943 tax would be larger than their 1942 tax. The only time the Government could or would lose would be on some taxpayers when they cease to pay any tax from passing on, or ceasing to earn. As this loss would be scattered and probably would occur at a time when the Government needed money less than at present, it would be unimportant and would be offset to a large extent by all taxpayers being able to pay their taxes when they have the money.

It has been proposed to postpone the payment of the 1942 taxes and collect them over a period of years. This would work a great hardship and would offset the advantages of the pay-as-you-earn plan because it would put everybody under a burden of indefinite future indebtedness. These taxes might be called for at a time of decreased ability to pay due to old age and retirement, and would be a matter of apprehension to all.

Waban, Mass. (MRS.) MYRTLE H. SMITH

Society of Free Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The cause of international co-operation found its earliest classic statement in Immanuel Kant's book, "Perpetual Peace." Published in 1795, this treatise is admirable for its clarity and brevity. Here we have the charter of a new world, which Kant builds around the ideal of a society of free nations:

"The civil constitution of every state ought to be republican. The only constitution upon which every good legislation of a nation ought to be founded is a republican nation. The public right ought to be founded on a federation of free states. This would be a federation of nations without the people forming one and the same state."

Here we have not the dream of visionary, but practical directions which should be heeded by the makers of the peace treaty unless we wish to have an era of world wars.

HERMANN S. FICKE

University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

Not for the Ruml Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that now is no time to disturb the payment of the 1942 income tax. It is ours to pay. We have the money. Let's be true to the boys who are making the sacrifice, and get this money into the Treasury just as quickly as we can.

Sure, let's pay the 1943 tax now as we go while we have money to pay. It's the only sure way.

Vancouver, Wash. JOHN A. HOGG

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

We Get More Than a Coupon Book

On Winter Picnics

A Dispatch From the Farm

Winter sports have no particular appeal for me, although I do go on picnics now and then. I should like to dispel the notion that the winter, with drifted snow and fallen mercury, is a poor time to go on a picnic. It is really a fine time to go on a picnic, and I recommend the season. Since it is our favorite winter sport hereabouts, I shall explain just how one prepares for an outing with refreshments when the thermometer stands at minus 3 degrees.

The present-day food problems may bother some people, but here on the farm we are more independent of markets. It is still true, though, that "anything tastes good in the woods." I use a peck basket to hold both nourishment and utensils. The other day I took three roast lamb sandwiches, the roasted leg and wing of a chicken, and a quart can of milk: I had some cheese, some pickles, a number of filled cookies, a double chunk of chocolate cake, a cold potato, a piece of mince pie, and a pint of wild field strawberries preserved in the essence of June. In the event I should feel like some dessert, I slipped in a bit of maple sugar. Over the basket I spread a handsome damask napkin.

The costume for a winter picnic included corduroy breeches, and 18-inch leather-topped rubbers, three pairs of socks, two flannel shirts, a blanket-parka, raccoon cap, double-knit mittens (fox-and-geese pattern) with leather over-mittens, and all tastefully arranged to conceal a foundation garment of two pieces joined at the equator with a draw-string and reaching both up and down with an ample maximum.

* * *

As softball, swimming, quoits, or scooch-tag are indulged in at a summer picnic, so we have recreation on our winter picnics. Equipment consists of a fourteen-pound sledge hammer, two or more steel wedges, an ax, and a saw. These articles, along with the basket of lunch, are stowed on the sled and the tractor is backed around for a hitch.

Shortly after breakfast I drove slowly through the ten-inch snow up across the fields, through the pasture, and down among the tall trees. The spot for my picnic was close to a dozen rock-maple butt logs that had previously been sawn into four-foot lengths, and in the silence of the forest I kindled a small fire against a pine stump. The blackened side of the stump proves that picnics are held here frequently. I have a special liking for that stump, because when it was a tree and I was a boy, I laboriously carved on it, "Near this tree Danl Boon kilt another bar," and Grandfather scolded me for mutilating the forest. He laughed, too. The stump measures nearly four feet, and makes a grand picnic table.

I laid the wedges near the fire, to take out the frost, and put my lunch where it would neither toast nor freeze. I walked up to the spring and found that my favorite red fox still comes there to drink. Near by I found strewn pheasant feathers—showing that he recently dined well, too. Then I went back and began to play with my hammer and wedges.

The parka came off almost at once, and after two logs I had both shirts off. Not only did this intense application bring out my underwear, but it seemed to increase my fondness for food.

* * *

The repast is spread upon the stump. the napkin, symbol of social foibles I am avoiding, is to sit on. The fire is touched up with new wood, but not too much because I am mindful of the Indian's adage, "Little fire, get warm; big fire, freeze." Constructing a blaze so big you can't get near it constitutes an absurd situation.

Next time I am going to take more sandwiches. I had enough of everything else. I guess a good appetite counteracts lonesomeness, because I was not lonesome. At one time I did think it would be nice if someone could see how much fun I was having. Then I went back to splitting wood, and along toward dusk I loaded the sled with cleft maple cordwood, gathered up my picnic materials, and drove back to the house for supper.

Some people like skiing. I prefer a winter picnic. Because I have just as much exercise, just as much fresh air, just as much traffic with nature, just as much of the beauty and glory of the outdoors—and when I get through I've got a load of wood.

JOHN GOULD

The Bookshelf

Prelude to Far Eastern War

Nobody feels especially proud of the way we entered our Far East war. Whether we consider the problem at long range, and select diplomatic and Congressional decisions which might have been made better in the light of subsequent events, or fasten on our immediate reactions to attack at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, there is plenty of room for blame.

Thus it is natural that Vanya Oakes, formerly a journeying journalist, should select as her book title WHITE MAN'S FOLLY (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3)—natural, but a little cruel and not altogether fair. The folly which led to our present pass was not exclusively a matter of color, or race, or nationality. For the matter of that, not everything which led logically to war was folly. A case might be made out for the deplorable consequences of civilization and good intent when they run afoul of crafty barbarians.

Near the close of her volume Miss Oakes quotes an unnamed prominent Chinese as speaking with bitter contempt of the Western business ways, declaring that "I have found them too often without honor. China has become the international grab bag. Everyone helping himself, with the aid of cannons. . . ." This volume has a good deal of such talk, either from the author's associates or the writer herself. There will be readers who will feel that such an attitude had grown out of date long before Japan fell upon China, and that to blame the initial catastrophe (or the greater catastrophe into which it grew) upon merely "white man's folly" is at best to oversimplify the case and at worst to misrepresent it.

It is a pity to say anything adversely critical of a book which has much fundamental soundness. Miss Oakes went about a great deal, she is a shrewd observer, many of her analyses are excellent, and it hurts her work needlessly when she drifts off into such vague but violent observations as that "foreigners living in Asia were to blame (for war with Japan) because the only interest they took in the people among whom they were living was a money-grabbing interest. . . ." Contrast with this the refreshing crispness with which she portrays personalities with whom she came into face-to-face contact—T. V. Soong, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. General Chennault, even Borodin, whom she never met but about whom she formed a quite comprehensive idea.

Miss Oakes wants to make things intelligible and to do this she indulges in melodrama and overemphasis. Virtually all her Western contacts are portrayed as a set of silly people forever sneering, shrugging, foolishly wise and unable to perceive the slightest sign of gathering storm in spite of her efforts to set them right. This makes good reading but is likely to lead either to misunderstanding (on the part of those who never visited the East) or resentment (from those who have).

Among the best manifestations of Miss Oakes's talent is her description of German strategy to win friends and influence people, as in aping the Japanese deep bow before the Imperial Palace's twin bridges in Tokyo. Such observation and choice of incident is good beyond anybody's question. Actually the book is rich in material of this sort, unfortunately mixed together with an attitude of superiority which may cause its values to be overlooked.

R. G.

The Wide Horizon

An "Overemphasized" Problem

The pressing need for manpower in war production is causing industrial management to reconsider its traditional attitude towards Negro labor. Realizing the need for establishing techniques, the Council For Democracy undertook to assemble case histories in organizations which are now employing Negroes. The work has been carried on under the direction of Dr. Warren Brown, a Negro, and a member of the Council's executive staff, excerpts from whose report follow:

By Dr. Warren Brown

Under pressure of the existing manpower shortage, employment of Negroes is increasing rapidly, but the vast majority of the 184,000-odd industrial organizations in the United States have not made any pretense of offering Negroes equal opportunities. . . .

To a very considerable extent our hope that a general pattern of procedure could be discovered has been realized. For example, the importance of conditioning white employees *before* the introduction of Negroes can hardly be overemphasized. By reasoning with employees and appealing to their sense of fairness, many senseless prejudices can be overcome. . . .

* * *

In some communities, especially in the Border States, separate toilets and eating facilities are maintained as a means of avoiding conflict. In order to avoid disturbance, one employer found it necessary to have constant supervision in the washrooms. . . .

On the other hand, one hears stories of unusual co-operation by white workers. In a certain Detroit plant the management announced to union leaders its intention of hiring Negroes for the production line. The comeback was:

"All right, but why don't you fellows hire some Negroes in the office?"

The challenge was one that could not be ignored and (with some misgivings) a Negro girl was immediately employed in a stenographic position. The first day she was on the job a group of white girls, sensing her embarrassment as being the only Negro in a large white group, escorted her to the lunchroom. This friendly gesture broke the ice and the Negro girl has been completely accepted. . . .

The attitude of organized labor has an extremely important bearing upon the whole question of the employment of the Negro in industry. Generally speaking, we have observed that Negroes have been integrated with more facility into industrial units where organized labor does not exert a dominant influence on employment policies. . . .

In some areas, CIO unions have made the employment of Negroes possible and have helped in the process of integration. A notable case in point is the United Automobile Workers Union in Detroit. Negroes have attained positions of leadership in the UAW; one of the vice-presidents of this powerful union is a Negro.

Paradoxically, the Negro community in Detroit has displayed a considerable lack of interest in the UAW. . . . But the situation in Detroit has been changing rapidly. . . . It is hardly necessary to observe that organized labor holds the whip hand in Detroit, not only in the matter of Negro employment, but in labor-management relations.

* * *

Quite apart from the special factors which have conditioned the attitude of Negroes towards organized labor in Detroit, the Negro has never been inclined to unionism. His lack of enthusiasm springs from the traditionally hostile attitude of some craft unions. Even today there are nineteen of the major A F of L affiliates, including the Machinists' Union, the Boilermakers and Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters which absolutely bar Negroes. There is a saying among union machinists that "a Negro must never be allowed to pick up a tool."

Recognizing the hazards of oversimplification, we believe that one sweeping conclusion may safely be drawn from all of these frank, off-the-record conferences between the Council For Democracy and representatives of industrial management. It is this: the problem of Negro industrial employment has been overemphasized. Difficulties which have loomed large in prospect have proved to be minor, once they were faced. And conflicts have been easily resolved.

One employer put it thus: "Contemplation of change is the problem,—not the thing itself. Once it is handled in a practical way, it ceases to be a problem. If you have colored people around for a while, white workers cease to think of them as colored, but simply as people."

See Editorial: "It's Not the Color of His Skin."

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